

## Organisations offer assistance

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, the Jordanian Association of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and the Jordanian Save the Children Fund have offered to help the national effort to extend care and relief to families evacuated from Iraq and Kuwait passing through Jordan, a spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman said the offer was presented by Her Royal Highness Princess Basma in response to directives issued by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to the Hashemite Jordan Voluntary Commission for Relief. Princess Basma, head of the three organisations, met with the secretary-general of the Hashemite Jordan Voluntary Commission for Relief and discussed means of cooperation and coordination among the organisations concerned in offering assistance to the evacuees, the spokesman added.

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## 'Give peace a chance'

- King to start new Arab effort on Gulf today
- There is still room for objective diplomacy, he says
- The alternative is disastrous
- Intimidation will not work
- Saudis were misinformed
- Talks with Bush 'constructive'
- All Jordanians are united

By Ghadeer Taher  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein said Wednesday he believed there was room for diplomacy to resolve the Gulf crisis and announced that he was resuming his efforts to contain the problem within an Arab context with a tour of Arab states beginning Thursday.

In an obvious reference to the Aug. 10 Arab summit held in Cairo which highlighted the deep rift within the Arab League, the King said: "We will continue our efforts which have been stopped ever since the crisis broke out on

the Arab level and with those of our brethren who are able to cooperate with us, who didn't rule themselves out by adopting emotional positions..."

"I will begin to move within the next 24 hours," he told reporters at a press conference held at the Royal Palace. He did not give details of his travel plans.

At the Cairo Arab summit, 12 of the Arab League's 21 members voted in favour of a resolution calling for the deployment of an Arab force to Saudi Arabia to join the American-led multinational forces already stationed there. Jordan and Yemen, Iraq's two partners in the Arab Coop-

eration Council (ACC), and Algeria abstained, while Libya, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) voted against, and Sudan and Mauritania voiced reservations.

"I believe that we are almost facing a crisis of a world gone mad," said the King, in reference to the massive American-led multi-national military build-up in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

The King said his main objectives at this point in time were: "Bringing about a halt to the escalation to the crisis and beginning a process of de-escalation, and certainly to prevent an explosion whether by calculation or by

miscalculation which could devastate this region and the world."

These were the same objectives he carried with him to the U.S. for his meeting with U.S. President George Bush Aug. 16, the King said, reaffirming that he did not carry "any message from anyone," to Bush. But, he said, "I came back with a degree of comfort of what I felt was a genuine desire to halt the rapid and uncontrollable escalation of the situation in this area." The U.S. talks were "constructive," the King said.

The ultimate objective of his forthcoming efforts, he said, was "to find a solution which is lasting... an Arab solution. I will begin to move in the next 24 hours and I will continue to

(Continued on page 5)



## Jordan to get Saudi crude

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabia has agreed to supply Jordan with one million barrels of crude oil in September, Oil Minister Thabet Al Taher said Wednesday.

Asked about a report from an Arab diplomat that Riyadh had agreed to pump 33,000 barrels per day to Jordan through a currently discussed pipeline, Taher told Reuters: "Yes, it is true."

Jordan currently gets almost all its crude oil from Iraq but has come under fierce Western pressure to observe U.N. sanctions against Baghdad for its Aug. 2 takeover of Kuwait.

"It will be one million barrels in September," Taher said. Future quantities would be agreed on a monthly basis, he added.

Oil industry sources said Jordan requirements were about 2.1 million barrels a month.

Taher said terms and payment were "subject to arrangements which will take place with the Saudis."

Asked if Jordan would get any oil from Iraq in September, he said: "Still this is not clear yet."

An Arab diplomat said earlier that Amman had asked Saudi Arabia about two weeks ago to resume oil supplies and Riyadh had approved the request Tuesday, Reuter reported.

Before it invaded Kuwait Iraq supplied Jordan with 82.5 per cent of its oil needs of around 70,000 barrels per day (b/d).

Tapline, which is 1,300 kilometres long, passes through Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon. Its flow has been continuously disrupted since the 1967 war because some of it passes through the Golan Heights.

It originates from oilfields in eastern Saudi Arabia.

## Jordan, PLO discuss Arab solution to crisis

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Wednesday at the Royal Court Farouk Qaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) political department, and exchanged views with him on efforts exerted to contain the Gulf crisis and find a solution to the problem within an Arab context.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shakir, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem as well as the delegation accompanying Qaddoumi and the Palestinian ambassador to Amman.

King meets Soviet envoy

King Hussein also received at the Royal Court Soviet envoy Mikhail Svetenok and exchanged with him views on the developments in the Gulf crisis. The meeting was attended by Prince Hassan, Qasem and the Soviet ambassador to Jordan.

## Jordan submits memo on Iraq sanctions to U.N.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Wednesday submitted an official memorandum to the president of the U.N. Security Council outlining the negative consequences on the Kingdom of resolution 661, which calls on member states to impose sanctions against Iraq for its takeover of Kuwait on Aug. 2, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

If the Security Council imposes sanctions against any country, any other state, whether a member of the U.N. or not, which is economically affected by those sanctions, can discuss its problems with the council with a view to solving them.

Since Jordan views Resolution 661 as harmful to its economic interests, Petra said, the Kingdom has resorted to the council to explain the economic problems that will arise as a result of applying that resolution.

## Yaqub Khan: Pakistan opposes use of force

AMMAN (J.T.) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Shahabzada Yaqub Khan wound up a two-day visit to Jordan Wednesday by announcing that his country was opposed to the use of force to settle disputes and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"We believe that resolving of the (Gulf) crisis requires the withdrawal of Iraqi forces and the restoration of the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait," said Yaqub Khan in a statement before leaving Amman at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan.

Yaqub Khan, who was received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein and who discussed the Gulf crisis with Jordanian officials, said that as a result of discussions "we now have a better understanding of Jordan's perceptions and viewpoint."

(Continued on page 4)

## New banknotes to go into circulation soon

By Fahed Al Fanek  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) is expected to put into circulation shortly new Jordanian banknotes which will be used alongside the current banknotes for several years until all the old paper money has been replaced in the market.

The move's timing coincide with a public rush for cash during the current crisis, and the availability of the new banknotes at the Central Bank.

The new bank notes are expected to be on the market in the coming few days.

The CBJ had decided not to place any restrictions on withdrawals nor did it stop attempts for withdrawing fixed deposits before their date of maturity because there is sufficient liquidity in the country.

The CBJ printed the new banknotes more than 10 years ago, and the time seem to have come now for the substitution, largely because the old banknotes have become worn out and the demand for Jordanian currency is up at this stage.

The new banknotes are not only newer, they are also more difficult to counterfeit, according to officials.

## Bush orders military reserves to active duty

KENNEBUNKPORT (AP) — President George Bush Wednesday ordered military reserves to active duty, signing an order calling up an unspecified number of reservists to bolster the U.S. military effort in the Gulf.

The order did not specify how many reservists would be called up, but White House Press Secretary Martin Fitzwater said, "We do not anticipate approaching the full 200,000 authority provided by law."

Jordan faced "enormous difficulties in meeting the needs of these people and finding adequate transport" to take them home, the King said.

Two adults and four children had already died on their way through Jordan, the King said.

The decision takes effect as of midnight Wednesday, and will remain effective until excessive numbers of expatriates have been repatriated.

He said his order empowers Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney to designate the reservists to perform missions he "may determine necessary."

An administration official said the Defense Department expects to call up 40,000 reservists "between now and the end of August."

### Iraqi call rejected

The White House said Tuesday that the United States had no interest in negotiating with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein while Iraqi troops remained in Kuwait.

Saddam's latest message, directed Tuesday to Bush and read over Iraqi television, was described by Fitzwater as "much of the same rhetoric that we've heard before. Same old litany from Iraq."

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## AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF JORDAN

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you are invited to take part in

## A WOMEN MARCH

to express support for Jordan's noble and brave stand and to pledge allegiance to Sharif Hussein Ben Talal and to declare unity of ranks in the battle we are waging against the forces of injustice and oppression and in defence of our Islamic shrines and the honour of the Arab Nation.

The previous day Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz told a news conference Japanese were not allowed to leave because Tokyo was following the "aggressive policy" of the United States.

Baghdad warned Paris Tuesday that French nationals would be among those used as human shields if French warships joined the United States in blockading Baghdad. Iraq has detained 33 French citizens.

France, with eight warships in the Gulf or on their way, announced Tuesday it would also send land forces to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

God is great

God conquers all plots

The preparatory committee for the march

Tel: 819096, 674973, 682522, 667937

## APPEAL

## MILK & MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN OF IRAQ

An appeal directed to the human conscience all over the world, starting from Jordan.

From the children of Jordan to fathers and mothers wherever they are.

The children of Jordan from the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) who are aware there is still a responsive human conscience appeal to all citizens in Jordan, to the local, Arab, regional and international organisations and institutions and the world child organisations and to leaders of the world's countries to end injustice against the children of Iraq who are threatened with being deprived of bread, milk and medicine.

The children of Jordan demand all to implement the principles of the international declaration on children's rights which provides for protecting and taking care of children under all circumstances, in all times and in the days of war and peace alike. The principles of the international declaration on the children's rights by which all the world abide by linking between these rights and the child's basic needs. The declaration's provisions under articles No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 guarantee the protection and welfare of children as well as social, food, and educational security and their right to grow up in healthy conditions in the times of war, peace and disasters.

The children of Jordan appeal for providing milk, food and medicine supplies for the children of Iraq.

This appeal comes on the eve of convening the world summit for children in which many leaders of the world's countries will take part to protect childhood.

As we heed our call from the General Union of Voluntary Services in Jordan we appeal to fathers and mothers to respond favourably to this call. Let us share our food together.

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GUVS - Irbid Governorate ..... (02)242518

GUVS - Zarqa Governorate ..... (09)981712

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GUVS - Ma'an Governorate ..... (03)324277

Aqaba Islamic Charitable Society - Aqaba ..... (03)316130

GUVS - Tafilah Governorate ..... (03)342365

GUVS - Mafraq Governorate ..... (04)432040

Donations are received daily until 7:00 p.m.

## Iraqi News Agency rejects Egyptian call

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraq's official news agency has rejected as "over-simplification" an appeal by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for a withdrawal from Kuwait to avert a destructive war in the Gulf.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Mubarak "has oversimplified the topic of the hour."

"The battle now is between right and wrong; between vice and virtue; between those who have human and national concern about the interests of the poor and the needy and those who have amassed their huge wealth through the illegal possession and theft of the nation's wealth; between nationalism and subordination; between the free people and the tails of the foreigners; be-

tween the values of Islam and those who are distorting the values of Islam and humanity," the agency said.

It added: "When the battle is seen this way... simplification cannot provide radical solutions, no matter how good the intentions are."

Earlier, Mubarak said he was making the appeal to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein "in the name of everything sacred on our Arab soil... in the name of Islam, the religion of peace... in the name of Arab nationalism... in the name of everyone, woman and child on our Arab land."

In urging an Iraqi pullout from Kuwait, Mubarak also asked for restoration of the ousted government of Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

## Al Azhar condemns Iraq, justifies Western role

CAIRO (AP) — The Muslim World's venerated centre of theology, Al Azhar, and Egypt's highest cleric Tuesday strongly condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and indirectly urged Muslims to fight of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Al Azhar's Sheik Gad Al Haq Ali Gad Al Haq and Egypt's Mufti Mohammad Sayed Tantawi also justified the presence of "foreign" forces to defend Saudi Arabia, which many Muslim groups have so far protested.

The statements by Egypt's Mufti Mohammad Sayed Tantawi, and Al Azhar, the ancient university-mosque and seat of Islamic learning, were published in the early editions of Wednesday's state-run dailies.

Mubarak's message, broadcast on radio and television, appealed to Saddam "in the name of Islam, the religion of peace... in the name of Arab nationalism."

The Muslim cleric's statements

was run in Al Akhbar daily's front-page under the headline: "The leader of Iraq is treacherous and Muslims have a duty to fight him."

However, a full text of their comments proved less harsh. After accusing the Iraqi troops of committing crimes in Kuwait, Al Azhar's Gad Al Haq quoted a verse from the Koran recommending the killing of a tyrant, and said: "If the Iraqi leader continue to the end of the destructive road, the Arab and Islamic world must react and save themselves from this tyranny and its armies must encircle the tyrant."

Tantawi too referred to verses from the Koran, which Muslims believe are the direct words of God to the Prophet Mohammad, calling for the execution of a tyrant if it does not redeem.

"The Muslims and their leaders should first try and solve a dispute.

## Moscow urges caution on use of force in Gulf

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union urged Wednesday against any hasty use of force in the Gulf crisis and did not disclose whether it would support a U.N. resolution authorising limited military action.

Also on Wednesday, TASS reported that Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov had issued an order to all Soviet agencies to cut off trade and financial business with Iraq in compliance with U.N. sanctions. The Soviet Union cut off arms shipments the day after the Aug. 2 Iraqi take-over of Kuwait.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuri Gremitskikh told a news conference that Moscow believed not all diplomatic possibilities had been used to defuse the crisis following Iraq's Aug. 2 take-over of Kuwait.

"We have to use to the fullest the existing potential of peaceful solutions," he said. "We believe that when such a serious thing as the use of force is at issue, however minimal, we must not take hasty actions."

He refused to predict how the Soviet Union would vote on a U.S.-backed Security Council resolution

which calls for use of limited military power to enforce sanctions against Iraq.

"I believe there will be bilateral and multilateral consultations on this matter," he said. "The general situation will prompt the United States and us and China on what to do. It is hard to predict."

He was speaking as Moscow pursued its diplomatic activity with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze meeting a special Arab-American envoy. Shevardnadze also sent a message to the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

Gremitskikh said that special Saudi envoy Prince Bandar Ben Sultan had met Shevardnadze to discuss ways of preventing a flare-up in the region but offered no more details.

The prince is also the Saudi ambassador to Washington. His arrival follows the visit of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi, who met with Shevardnadze on Monday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Belonogov, who has been handling the Gulf crisis, met with U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock to accept a letter from Baker to Shevardnadze. TASS said Wednesday.

Belonogov also met with Egyptian Ambassador Ahmad Maher Al Sayid at the Egyptian's request, TASS said.

## Arab-Americans say discrimination increases

WASHINGTON (AP) — The incidents are isolated, but the fears of the Arab-American community are pervasive.

A young Palestinian in Chicago is attacked and told to go back to Iraq. An Arab-American newspaper editor in Detroit is warned in a phone call he will die if Americans in Kuwait are harmed. A San Francisco Arab-American professor receives death threats after telling a newspaper he favours a negotiated settlement to the Middle East crisis.

A prominent Arab-American, Alex Odeh, was killed by a letter bomb in his Los Angeles-area office after the 1985 attack on the Achille Lauro. Mosques were damaged after a TWA airliner was hijacked to Beirut that year.

the neighbouring Ohio city of Toledo, a white racist group beats up an Arab-American who refuses to sell his business.

Arab-American organisations and leaders who related these incidents said they are symptomatic of anti-Arab actions that occur whenever tensions rise in the Middle East.

"There's obviously a potential for tarring all Arabs with one brush," said Ann Joyce of the American-Arab Affairs Council.

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## Thousands joining Iraqi Popular Army — official

LONDON (R) — Iraqis, rising as a people in arms to defend their country against the United States, are pouring into recruiting stations set up in every village, according to a senior Baghdad official.

"All imams are preaching holy war every day against the Americans," Naji Al Hadithi, Iraq's director of information, said in a telephone interview with Reuters.

According to Hadithi, the flood of thousands of recruits to the Popular Army was as strong in the Kurdish north and the Shi'ite south as in the Sunni Muslim heartland where President Saddam Hussein has his power base.

Hadithi said all the troops, more than 30 divisions, formerly guarding the border with Iran had been switched to the south since Saddam made his peace with Tehran last week, leaving the frontier patrolled only by police and border guards.

He said time was on Saddam's side and that Arab and world belligerence would gradually fall away from the Americans and the "puppet governments" in the Gulf."

The Iraqi people were united behind Saddam, Hadithi said, "because they feel the Americans are fighting the Iraqis with (their blockade of) food and medical supplies. This is not a matter of the Iraqi government but an American action against the population."

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Manglapus to visit Iran

MANILA, (AP) — Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Wednesday he will visit Iran to negotiate an agreement to supply oil to the Philippines, which is participating in an international embargo on Iraq and Kuwait. In a brief interview with reporters, Manglapus said it would be "a good idea" to also visit Iraq, but did not confirm that he would. Manglapus said he will leave Thursday and make a stopover in India to discuss with the Indian foreign minister plans by the two countries to seek exemptions from some trade sanctions imposed on Iraq by the United Nations. He did not elaborate. He said he would conclude an agreement for an additional 40,000 barrels of oil imports daily from Iran during his visit there.

### Swiss probe exports to Iraq

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — Switzerland is investigating whether two companies illegally sold Iraq materials that could be used in making nuclear weapons, the federal prosecutor's office said Tuesday. The office said West German officials, at its request, seized a shipment enroute to Iraq at Frankfurt airport two weeks ago. A West Berlin newspaper that disclosed the case Tuesday, *Tageszeitung*, said the intercepted parts were covers and bases for a gas centrifuge used in enriching uranium for nuclear weapons use.

The manufacturer, Schmidheimpromecanica SA, described the shipment half-finished cogs made from a special alloy. Its board president, Gianni Martinelli, said the company was not aware that the order, worth 48,000 Swiss francs (\$37,000), had nuclear technology uses. Schmidheimpromecanica had been under investigation since July on suspicion of exporting nuclear technology without a license, prosecutor's office spokesman Roland Hauenstein said. He said the office also opened a probe against a Swiss machine tool maker with business ties to Iraq, Schaeublin SA, for possible violation of export laws. However, Hauenstein denied *Tageszeitung*'s report that a Schaeublin shipment also was seized at Frankfurt airport. The prosecutor's office and the company declined further comment on the case.

### Sudan forces claim they killed 15 rebels

KHARTOUM (AP) — Government troops have killed 15 rebels of the southern Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and were searching areas in the northern Upper Nile region for more, announced the general command Tuesday. The statement did not specify when or where the combat took place and did not refer to any losses among the government troops. It said a number of rifles and anti-tank rocket-propelled grenades were also captured in the operation.

Aoun has rejected the Taif peace plan along with Hrawi's election as president with strong Syrian backing Nov. 24.

Hrawi, a Maronite Catholic like Aoun, was forced to set up temporary residence in west Beirut because the maverick general has refused to withdraw from the presidential palace, the seat of Lebanese heads of state in the Christian suburb of Baabda east of Beirut.

### Jackson trying to arrange trip to Iraq

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson said Tuesday he was trying to arrange a trip to Iraq as a television journalist to interview Iraqi officials and American "hostages" for his new syndicated talk show. Jackson told reporters the government of Iraq had indicated that he could interview officials in Baghdad and talk to Americans held in that country. "The Jesse Jackson Show,"

which is scheduled to begin next month, is syndicated by Time-Warner Inc., which Jackson said would help underwrite the trip. Jackson, who previously played a role in seeking to free an American pilot held in Syria, said the purpose of the trip to Iraq would be purely journalistic. "Our purpose will be to communicate with high Iraqi officials and to communicate with Americans held hostage" there just as various news organisations have sought to do. Jackson told a news conference, "It would not be appropriate to go there as a diplomat," he said. "In this case it would interfere with what is a growing crisis," said Jackson, who in 1984 travelled to Syria to gain the release of Robert Goodman, a navy pilot who had been shot down. But Jackson indicated that he hoped his trip would help encourage a diplomatic solution.

### Bahrain advertises for new recruits

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain, just down the coast from Kuwait, advertised Wednesday for army recruits to "defend its independence and sovereignty." A frontpage advertisement in the newspaper *Al Khaleej* also said the defence force wanted officers and men "to defend the country, raise its prestige, protect its achievements." It was the first such call since Iraq's Aug. 2 take-over of Kuwait, about 400 kilometres north of Bahrain. The United States has since sent 30,000 troops to neighbouring Saudi Arabia and thousands more on their way. The defence forces gave no indication how many recruits they wanted and officials were not available to say what the initial response had been. Bahrain had 3,350 men under arms in 1989, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

### Australian ties with PLO may be affected

CANBERRA (R) — Australia would reconsider its relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) if the group supported Iraq in the Gulf crisis, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said, Wednesday. "Were the PLO to undertake action, particularly if it were to undertake terrorist action in support of Iraq, we would immediately reconsider our action towards the (PLO) very seriously indeed," Hawke said. Hawke, speaking in parliament, said the government had "heard suggestions" that factions of the PLO might consider action in support of Iraq's position. Australia upgraded relations with the PLO in February 1989, allowing contacts between ministers and PLO officials. The decision followed concern expressed by Australia over Israel's treatment of Palestinians who took part in the uprising.

## PLO leaders pin their hopes on diplomatic solution to Gulf crisis

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuter

BAHRAIN — Leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), one of the first casualties of the Gulf crisis, are clinging to hopes they can limit damage to their cause by conjuring up a diplomatic breakthrough.

PLO officials contacted in Tunis Monday said PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, widely seen as an ally to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, was in reality neutral in the crisis which blew up when Iraq took over Kuwait Aug. 2.

Arafat is promoting a PLO-North African peace plan under which Arab troops would supervise an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and then protect the rights of the neighboring countries.

"Arafat is the only Arab left in a position to mediate. The alternative is to work for catastrophe," one of his advisers told Reuters Monday.

Another adviser, Hani Al Hassan, is expected to visit Saudi Arabia and its small

Gulf neighbours from Monday to try to persuade them that the plan is a realistic alternative to their present policy of relying on a massive buildup of U.S. and Western forces.

Some 90,000 U.S. troops have already arrived in Saudi Arabia or are heading there. At least 120 warships from the United States, Britain, France and other countries have deployed around Arabia to enforce U.N. sanctions on trade with Iraq.

Diplomatic exchange between Iraq and its opponents have made no tangible progress since the invasion.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has made a series of proposals but none has given a clear promise to withdraw from Kuwait. Washington and London have dismissed them as rhetorical or irrelevant.

The officials said Arafat planned to visit Morocco in the middle of the week to try to recruit King Hassan behind his campaign. Morocco has condemned the invasion of Kuwait and sent troops to protect Saudi Arabia.

The crisis has done immense

damage to the Palestinian cause by diverting attention from the Israeli-occupied territories and splitting an Arab World which during the first half of the year had seldom seemed so united.

The movement then came under conflicting pressures. The rich Gulf states, which traditionally give the PLO most of its money, expected it to condemn Iraq while Palestinians in Jordan and the West Bank looked to Saddam Hussein as a nationalist hero.

PLO officials say the organisation abstained in Arab meetings on the conflict, despite persistent Arab reports that they voted against resolutions condemning Iraq and backing the deployment of U.S. troops.

Western diplomats in Tunis said the PLO was seriously divided and many middle-ranking officials questioned Arafat's willingness to pursue mediation in the face of a widespread belief that war was inevitable.

The divisions came to the surface Sunday when Jawed

Al Ghussein, chairman of the Palestine National Fund and a member of the PLO Executive Committee, said in Abu Dhabi that Iraq's occupation of Kuwait was an illegal act.

"He said what he said to protect his private business interests in the United Arab Emirates. He's only an independent anyway," a PLO official in Tunis said bitterly. Ghussein is a wealthy businessman.

The Western diplomats said the Gulf crisis was bound to weaken the PLO position, whatever position it took.

"In the short term it obscures their own problem and in the medium term they stand to lose a lot of funds," said one.

One Arafat adviser held out hope that in the long term the Gulf crisis would work in the Palestinians' favour.

"When the dust settles, the only way for the United States to restore its credibility will be to deal with the (Israeli-occupied) West Bank immediately. I think (U.S. President George) Bush will be very strong on that," he said.

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### Cathrine Ross Enmon,

daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Hugh G. Ross who died of natural causes at the age of 33. She is survived by her husband Mike Enmon and her three children Katelyn, Mike Jr. and Kevi Lynn.

May God Bless Her Soul

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Cucumbers (small) ..... 250 / 180  
Eggs ..... 160 / 120  
Figs ..... 500 / 450  
Garlic ..... 800 / 700

Grapefruit ..... 350 / 300  
Grapes ..... 250 / 200  
Lemon (green) ..... 300 / 250  
Lemon (yellow) ..... 250 / 200  
Mallow ..... 120 / 80  
Marrow (large) ..... 100 / 60  
Marrow (small) ..... 180 / 140  
Onion (dry) ..... 220 / 180

Orange ..... 450 / 400  
Okra ..... 350 / 300  
Peaches ..... 500 /

## 54,000 Egyptians pass through Jordan in 3 weeks

By Sareen Halasa and Ali Massarweh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The greatest number of Arab nationals fleeing from Kuwait and Iraq to Jordan are Egyptians, according to sources at the Rweished border post. The number reached 54,000 Egyptians coming in since the start of the Gulf crisis, three weeks ago, Egyptian Ambassador in Jordan Mahab Muqbil told the Jordan Times Wednesday.

"We would like to thank His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people for their hospitality towards the Egyptians coming in from the Gulf," Muqbil said, referring to the help extended by the Jordanian government in providing shelter, food and transportation for the Egyptians.

According to Jordan News Agency, Petra, an Egyptian plane carrying 250 Egyptians

left Aqaba Airport early Wednesday morning heading to Egypt. Several other additional flights have been scheduled to leave Jordan on the same day, in a joint effort by Royal Jordanian and Egypt Air, to ease the pressure off the already congested port of Aqaba.

The Jordanian and Egyptian governments have been working closely together to transport Egyptians to Nuweiba by sea, Kaftan Majali, Aqaba district governor said. He also added that the Aqaba-Nuweiba sea route is being reinforced by four ferries standing by in the Suez Canal.

In addition to these measures, the Public Transport Corporation has been providing 60 buses for the transportation of Arab nationals, over the past five days, from Al Rweished border post to Amman and Aqaba.

"Most of the Egyptians and

Yemenis who come to Jordan are penniless. We have not charged them for their transportation fees, but we will send a bill to their respective embassies," a senior official at the Public Transport Corporation, who preferred anonymity, told the Jordan Times Wednesday.

The Public Transport Corporation has been working closely together with the Ministry of Interior and the Civil Defence Department," the official said. He also added that alternate locations, in the towns of Azraq and Ma'an, have been provided by the ministry and the Civil Defence Department to reduce pressure on the overcrowded port of Aqaba.

On the reported Israeli offer to facilitate the transport of Egyptians from Jordan to Egypt by opening the Israeli port of Eilat, Egyptian embassy sources said they did not receive such an offer from the Israeli government officially.

**Jordanian, Algerian deputies support Iraq**

## Deputies to go to Iran, Turkey to discuss Gulf developments

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Algerian parliamentary delegation on a tour of the Arab countries to discuss the Gulf crisis Wednesday wound up a three-day visit to Jordan and left for Damascus for talks with members of the Syrian People's Assembly.

Upon the conclusion of their talks with Jordanian parliamentarians the two sides issued a statement voicing total support for Iraq by the people of Jordan and Algeria in the struggle against the presence of foreign troops on Arab land.

Following the delegation's departure a standing committee, formed by the Lower House of Parliament to deal with the crisis, held a meeting under the chairmanship of House Speaker Suleiman Arar. During the meeting two delegations were formed to

visit Iran and Turkey to discuss with parliament members in the two countries issues related to developments in the Gulf region.

According to a statement after the meeting, the delegation to go to Iran will group Yousef Al Azm, Ahmad Iman and Atef Butash as well as Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan from the Upper House of Parliament.

The delegation going to Turkey, the statement said, groups Taher Al Masri, Abdullah Ensan, Abdullah Akayleh and Ahmad Kofahi.

The statement did not say when the visits will take place but noted that the committee will continue its meetings on a daily basis and report to Parliament on the latest situation and advice on steps to be taken in the light of developments.

## Tens of thousands join people's army

By Marianne M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Since the intervention of non-Arab countries in the Gulf crisis three weeks ago tens of thousands of people have signed up to join a "people's army" to help the peoples of Iraq and Kuwait defend themselves against outside aggression, according to organisers of the Jordanian Committee for Support of the People of Iraq and Kuwait.

"Jordanians have signed up as individuals or in groups. Some people signed up individually or as families and tribes to defend the Arab homeland wherever it is threatened by outsiders," said Taysir Homsy, chairman of the support committee.

Homsy and other members of the steering committee said that the volunteers originally signed up to fight alongside Iraqi forces

against foreign intervention.

"At this point we understand that may no longer be necessary. The Iraqis have told us they do not foresee needing volunteers," said one of the organisers. "The Iraqis are urging volunteers to stay in Jordan, to protect the Kingdom against any threats," he added.

Not ruling out the possibility of sending volunteers to Iraq "in case they are needed," Mohammad Rashdan, secretary-general of the committee said that the "volunteer campaign has expanded tremendously, so much so that we have lost count. We have several registration centres in each municipality and the numbers are in the tens of thousands but we don't want to exaggerate and give an exact number at this point."

"University students, doctors, pharmacists and other professionals are still signing up 'en masse,'" Homsy said. "People are very enthusiastic about helping out," he added.

Rashdan pointed out that Jordan may need the volunteers more than anyone else if a military conflict breaks out in the region. "Don't forget we are in the front line with Israel," he said.

## Civil Defence Department announces programme

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) announced Wednesday that it would soon embark on a programme designed to spread awareness among members of the public on ways to deal with the effects of chemical weapons and said that all the previous leaflets and pamphlets distributed in the country contained inaccurate information and were not issued by the civil defence authorities.

The announcement was made by Maj. Gen. Aaf Al Ghoul, the CDD director, who also cautioned the public against listening to or repeating harmful rumours because "they are normally emitted by enemy media to the Arab Nation."

The awareness programme will be carried out through the press and radio and television, and will be repeated regularly," Ghoul said.

Referring to a chemical bomb, Ghoul said that such a bomb is different from a normal shell in that it gives off subdued sound upon exploding, unlike the ordinary shell. "Soon gas starts being emitted from the explosion site, causing tree leaves to fall and spots of an unusual type of oil appear on the ground, insects die

instantly and humans begin have a feeling of nausea and vomiting," he said.

Ghoul said that citizens could deal with the effects of such an explosion by firmly closing doors and windows to stop any penetration of chemical material indoors, covering their faces and bodies with heavy cloth and using wet towels over the mouth and nose. He said that citizens in the cars should turn off the engine after pulling on the right side of the road, and breathe slowly.

People in the street should move against the wind and try to find the nearest place for hiding. According to Ghoul, CDD can

not provide all citizens with protective gas masks in view of the heavy cost, but people at home can improvise and use whatever materials they have at hand to provide protection to their bodies.

"Wearing heavy clothes, gloves and leather coverings for instance is one of the best means to prevent chemical materials from reaching the body," Ghoul said.

He said that protection through gas masks and clothes can not be ensured for a long time. These have to be taken off and washed thoroughly and the body should be washed with soap and water.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabia Wednesday denied the presence of any Israeli planes or troops on its territory and described reports in the Jordanian media to this effect as totally groundless.

The denial, which came in a memorandum sent to the Foreign Ministry in Amman by the Saudi Arabian Embassy here, said that the Jordanian press had pub-

## Mosques, camps to put up transient people

AMMAN (J.T.) — In line with government policy of providing assistance and facilities to the Arab and non-Arab nationals leaving Iraq and Kuwait via Jordan, mosques in different areas have been opened to accommodate evacuees until transport arrangements have been found for them to leave for home.

The announcement was made by Minister of of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al Fagir who said that most of those residing at the mosques are Yemenis, Sudanese and Egyptians. They are mostly workers who had fled the Gulf zone for Jordan awaiting arrangements for their transportation home.

"The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has been providing the evacuees with light meals and has now opened the pilgrims' camping sites at Ruseifa and Ma'an to put them up for the time being," said Fagir.

Jordan has other camping facilities at Ramtha for the pilgrims coming from Turkey and Syria heading for the holy places, and at Ghor Nimein in the Jordan Valley region for Palestinian pilgrims performing the annual pilgrimage but the minister did not say whether these too were open for the evacuees.

He announced the formation of a standing relief committee to take charge of the accommodation issue in view of the huge crowds of the evacuees and to offer them basic humanitarian assistance.

Fagir announced also that the organisation has been working closely with the Ministry of Interior and the Civil Defence Department," the official said. He also added that alternate locations, in the towns of Azraq and Ma'an, have been provided by the ministry and the Civil Defence Department to reduce pressure on the overcrowded port of Aqaba.

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Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, the organisation's secretary-general said that meetings had been held, in conjunction with

QAF, and arrangements had been made to put up evacuees at Al Azraq centre north east of Amman and the Amman International Fair Centre.

The organisation and QAF, he said, have also contacted the United Nations Development Programme for help and appealed to various public and private organisations to give contributions and donations for this humanitarian cause.

In another development, in immediate response to an appeal by the government of Jordan, UNICEF Executive Director James P. Grant has authorised the UNICEF Regional Office in Amman to extend emergency relief assistance to Jordan to help meet the needs of thousands of transient people of all nationalities, entering Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait as a result of the Gulf crisis.

UNICEF support will be targeted primarily towards the needs of mothers and children. The Jordan government and UNICEF are presently identifying urgent requirements of people awaiting repatriation to their home countries.

Assistance will include essential drugs, milk and other basic foodstuffs and shelter needs. Meanwhile, the Hashemite Charitable Organisation announced Wednesday that it was joining efforts exerted by the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) in helping the evacuees.

Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, the organisation's secretary-general said that meetings had been held, in conjunction with

## Jordan marks Queen's birthday



AMMAN (J.T.) — Thursday, August 23, marks the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

For over twelve years, Queen Noor dedicated her efforts towards the improvement of health care, women's development, social welfare, education and culture, and the protection of the environment.

In response to the economic situation in the country, the Queen has concentrated during the past year, through the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, on assisting families to raise their standard of living and to achieve self-sufficiency by providing women, in particular, with training and work opportunities, thus contributing to the improvement of the national economy.

A special focus has also been placed on Jordan's rural areas and foundation projects were initiated to allow rural communities to achieve self-reliance and a

better quality of life.

Lately, Queen Noor has directed the foundation to initiate new programmes to meet the recent challenges resulting from the current circumstances in the area.

## Martyrs' children given priority in employment

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has decided to give priority in employment at its various education departments and agencies to the sons and daughters of martyrs.

An official statement Wednesday said that the decision was made upon recommendations from the Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al Fagir who, in a memorandum to the prime minister, demanded that sons and daughters of martyrs who fall in defence of Arab land should have priority for work.

This action is being taken as a necessary measure to assist families who lost martyrs in the battle against the enemy, and in order to encourage others to sacrifice their souls in defence of their land," said the minister in his memorandum.

According to the statement, the minister of awqaf said that he did not have any figures but that martyrs' children do exist and have already applied to the Civil Service Commission (CSC) for jobs in government departments.

"The CSC, which normally processes applications for jobs in government offices, normally follows a procedure of giving preference in appointment to those applying first," the minister said. He said he had to approach the prime minister in order to introduce this amendment that gives priority to martyrs' children.

## JOB OPPORTUNITY

The United Nations Development Programme would like to appoint an economic researcher on a project dealing with development planning and policy analysis. Applicants should have a Master's degree in economics and should be familiar with quantitative techniques in economics and capable of handling large sets of data and various statistical software packages. They should also have a good command of English.

Remuneration will depend on qualifications and experience. Interested candidates should apply in person to the:

Planning and Research Department at the Ministry of Planning.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Cabinet appoints director

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Wednesday approved the appointment of Sa'eed Hyasat as director of the Jordanian Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

### INRCS to aid Arab evacuees

AMMAN (Petra) — The central executive committee of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) decided to provide assistance to Arab nationals coming to Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait through Al Rweished border post and to operate a centre in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the border post as of Friday to provide medical care and first aid assistance to passengers. The JNRCS Deputy Director-General Mohammad Al Hadid and the head of the ICRC delegation in Jordan Werner Kasper visited Al Rweished area Wednesday to inspect the proposed centre's site.

### CDD starts courses in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) opened Wednesday 15 extensive courses on civil defence works in different areas in Zarqa Governorate. Taking part in the courses are 300 men and women. CDD sources said other courses would be opened next Thursday. The sources added that CDD was planning to train about 3,000 citizens in the first month of training on the civil defence works.

## THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL THE BRITISH CURRICULUM SCHOOL IN AMMAN

is now open for registrations for the September Term 1990

### AGE RANGE:

### LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION:

### PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH REQUIRED

### OTHER LANGUAGES OFFERED:

### NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED:

### TEACHING STAFF:

### ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE:

### OTHER SPECIALIST TEACHERS:

### SPORTS:

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### ENQUIRIES:

Boys and Girls aged 3 years to 14 years. This includes a Nursery class where the children follow a carefully thought out and planned curriculum which will give them the basic skills and concepts necessary to begin formal schooling the following year.

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All U.K. qualified and experienced within their speciality.

Specialist teachers ensure that non-English speakers make very rapid progress.

Physical Education; Music; Drama; Science; Maths; English etc.

The aim is to incorporate the best traditions of the British educational system with the needs of an international community.

Football; Basketball; Volleyball; Athletics; Gymnastics etc.

Buses are available to cover principal residential areas.

The School is presently accepting registrations for the September term. The school will also be open for registrations every Monday in July and August between the hours of 9.00 and 12.00 noon. The new term begins on Sunday 9th September.

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## Jordan Times

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## Opportunity presents itself; let's take it

THERE exists a historic opportunity, as never before, for both Arabs and the Western World, particularly the U.S., to start a new chapter in their relations. The current crisis in the Gulf has stretched the strained relations between the two worlds to the limit. Both nations are for the moment poised for a showdown. The result of that would be catastrophic in its immediate and long-term repercussions.

The divide that for decades strained Arab-American relations was largely and essentially due to the Arab-Israeli conflict, a conflict that both sides had inherited from colonial Britain. The current crisis is due in no small measure to that conflict and its dimensions, such as Israeli and Jewish influence on the Western World's media and decision-makers. But, as His Majesty King Hussein pointed out yesterday, the crisis has also been a function of the perceived "threat" to Western interests by a national Arab awakening, and of the realities of the post cold war era as well as some Arabs' mishandling of the keys to a Gulf solution.

In any case, the Arab people hold no enmity or hatred for Americans or Europeans. On the contrary most Arabs admire these peoples' experiences, culture and achievements. Millions of Arabs have become Americans and many more would like to make it to the "land of the free," not least among them true Arab nationalists and patriots. We share many values, and are all interested in building a better future and lasting peace for our next generations.

It is understandable that so many years of mistrust would build into near confrontation. But the opportunity that exists now must not be made to pass. Instead of escalating tension into violence and hostility, there ought to be dialogue and a fusion of productive ideas and aspirations. The world can no more be shaped by armies and navies, but by fresh vision and cool heads.

The Arabs of least those who are rallying behind Iraq, are holding the olive branch. America in its might should opt for reconciliation. The whole world is being held ransom to the current crisis. Everyone realises that a confrontation at the moment would lead to untold misery and destruction. The world can easily be spared the agony of the aftermath of such an explosion.

The Arab side has so far shown its desire to end the conflict peacefully. Western nations, Iraq explained, are being denied exit only to dissuade the West from starting a war. Iraq has so far offered a number of initiatives that can be negotiated and built on for a peaceful solution, including one proposal that calls for addressing all the conflicts of the region, so that peace could become universal.

America can choose to continue to shun all peace bids and can opt for confrontation. At the end, however, it will only harvest the enmity of a whole nation. But America can also opt for talks and negotiations. If it did, it will prove to the Arabs that it has no hostile intentions. Dialogue between the two nations can only prove to be in the interest of everybody and humanity as a whole.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A Western aggression on Iraq is bound to draw all the Arabs and Muslims to it, and is no doubt going to be long and devastating for every party involved in the Gulf crisis, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. Millions of Arabs and Muslims will find themselves forced to defend their religion, their heritage and their existence in the face of the Western ambitious designs and hatred that should start in the region, the paper said. The dark ages are over and the present age is one of enlightenment for the Arabs who are bent on defending their soil and their rights and interests; and nothing can stop the Arabs from liberating themselves from foreign domination, the paper continued. It said that the Western nations are ignoring the extended Iraqi hand of peace and are instead, escalating the tensions and increasing the hatred for the Arabs and Muslims while the U.S. president is massing his naval forces and deploying his troops and other mercenary soldiers to fight a war that would have grave consequences on the American people. The mercenaries found with the American forces in Arabia, are merely fighting to receive pay and not to defend values and human principles; and for this reason this U.S.-Zionist alliance is bound to face ignominious defeat, said the paper. Since Iraq is fighting against the evil doers, the paper said, it is bound to be backed by all Arab masses from the Gulf region to the Atlantic Ocean.

By rejecting the latest Iraqi offer for peace the United States has now closed all doors for any negotiations to reach a settlement for the Gulf crisis, said Al Dastar Arabic daily. The rejection has also blocked the diplomats' efforts to find an end to the deadlock over the question of foreign nationals and over the de-escalation of tension; and paved the way for war, said the paper. This American rejection of peace, the paper continued, clearly manifests Washington's intentions which aim at perpetuating its occupation of the Gulf regions which contain oil wealth; because without any crisis, there can be no justification for the presence of American forces in the Arabian peninsula. This Western crusade is different from that launched on the Arabs in the middle ages because this time it is not aimed at occupying holy places, but rather the oil wealth which is a source of energy for the colonial war machine, the paper added. The war option is very costly for the United States and very dangerous for all parties involved in the crisis, especially the U.S. interests which could be wiped out in any future conflict, the paper said.

Sawt Al Shash expressed belief that the Arab will can still open the way for negotiations to end the crisis in the Gulf despite the escalation of tension. The paper noted that the United States was continuing to escalate the tension and to pave the ground for conflict believing that its wide hostile campaign on Iraq would deceive the Arab masses and set them against the Iraqi people.

## Beginnings of U.S. opposition to American Gulf involvement

By Deborah Zabarenko  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The first blush of patriotic support for U.S. involvement in the Gulf crisis has started to fade, with some Americans protesting against sending troops to the region and others taking aim at a vacationing George Bush.

While media polls identify a boost to President Bush's popularity after deciding to move troops to the Gulf, one poll released this week showed one American in six disapproves of the way Bush has handled the crisis.

An NBC/Wall Street Journal poll of 805 registered voters showed 72 per cent approved of the president's actions and 16 per cent were against.

But the poll also suggested most Americans were not inclined to favour a war with Iraq over economic concerns such as oil imports, with only 27 per cent wanting U.S. military action if the price of petrol rose above two dollars a gallon.

Dependence on foreign oil was the focus of a protest in Eugene, Oregon, where about 100 people gathered outside the Lane County courthouse on Sunday carrying signs saying "drop oil usage, not bombs," "peace, not oil" and "life is more precious than oil."

Rally organiser Randy Prince said "the only reason the U.S. military finds it necessary to defend our interests there (the Gulf region) is to defend our need for oil."

Nebraskans, for peace, a

grass-roots group claiming over 1,500 members, plans a protest on Saturday outside the Omaha hall of justice.

"We're concerned that military solutions are what we look to first, without considering other options," said Robin Carter, one of the Nebraska group's leaders. "We're concerned that we did not intervene in other cases where Iran and Iraq committed atrocities."

Carter also suggested the Gulf crisis was timed to boost calls for greater military spending.

Such protests could indicate a public tendency to lose enthusiasm for military operations the longer they linger.

"Time is not on our side," former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote in newspaper

columns at the weekend.

"American staying power in the face of public, regional and allied pressures is usually inversely proportional to the scale of our deployment," wrote Kissinger, who played a key in Washington during the Vietnam war.

The Boston Globe agreed that the U.S. mood may turn if the Gulf conflict turns into a long haul.

"Poised against the short-term economic and political benefits of protecting precious oil supplies and neutralising aggressive foreign leaders are deeper and longer-lasting human, economic and political costs at home," the Globe's Chris Black wrote. "And one sobering question: If this operation turns into a shooting

war, will operation desert shield be worth the price?"

Arab-Americans are deeply divided on the possibility of U.S. military action in the Gulf, said Jim Zogby, Executive Director of the Washington-based Arab-American Institute.

Whatever domestic criticism Bush may face for his actions, the troops he is sending to the Gulf enjoy strong support.

Hundreds of Americans turned out last week to cheer on troops from the 101st Airborne Division as they travelled in convoy from Fort Campbell, Kentucky, to Jacksonville, Florida to leave for the Gulf.

In Chattanooga, Tennessee, flags and signs saying "we love you" and "come back" cheered departing troops, scenes repeated in many towns along the route.

from editorial critics.

President Bush need not allow himself to become consumed by the Iraqi situation, as deadly as it is... but he should return to Washington," the Dallas Morning News said.

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## LETTERS

### View from this side

THE following is an abridged text of a letter which the writer telephoned to her father MR. L.J. Boote, in England Sunday, after she heard he was cancelling his visit here because of the situation in the Gulf.

To the Editor,

I am sure you are all terribly worried about the situation in the Gulf, but as I explained earlier, we in Jordan have nothing to worry about despite what you read in the national papers and see and hear on TV and radio. It is never anything like what you are led to believe. In one sense I totally understand that you feel it necessary to cancel your trip to Jordan, but on the other, Nabil and I were disappointed that you could not trust our judgement of the situation. I attach to this letter an article from the Jordan Times written by a good friend of ours who is a journalist and political analyst and has often spoken on the BBC World Service.

The government's policies have prompted outrage and calls for his resignation. For many, it is an unsavoury repeat of what happened in West Germany after World War II.

The allies who controlled the defeated country never properly eradicated former Nazis from some high industrial posts.

The East German government

argues that it would take too long to weed out undesirable and that rapid economic deterioration calls for the best people available regardless of background.

But many say the government

could have been more discerning if the pace of German unification had not been so frantic.

"It's true you can't put everyone in the same boat. Not everyone who was a party member was bad," said former Economics Minister and reform Communist Minister Luft.

"But with a few more months, we could have shaken out the old industrial bosses and installed people committed to change who knew what they were doing."

## Communists still thriving in East German economy

By Andrew Gumbel  
Reuter

EAST BERLIN — The former Communists who ruled East Germany for 40 years still dominate the country's ailing economy and look like staying there despite a commitment to Western-style market reforms.

Politicians, economists and grass-roots activists say last year's overthrow of East Germany's Communist elite and ensuing free elections have failed to dislodge many senior former party hands from key positions in industry and state administration.

They say former agents of the disbanded Stasi security police, far from being first on the dole, have jumped to the top of the job queue thanks to friends in high places.

"There have been a few cosmetic changes at the very top of companies, but most senior functionaries are the same as before," said Hans Schwenke of the New Forum movement which headed last year's popular uprising against Communist rule.

"Nothing has changed. They may have swapped party of their job, but the same old... people are in charge. It's disgusting," said an official in the East Berlin city council.

The groups were widely

blamed for fixing excessively high prices after German economic

union on July 1, leading to a virtual Western monopoly of shop shelf space and bringing domestic agriculture to the brink of ruin.

Perhaps most controversial is the fate of the Stasi's 85,000 former agents, who bugged and snooped on East Germans for 40 years and kept a close eye on the country's prestige companies which earned precious hard currency through exports.

Selling to the west may no longer be an issue of state security, but most of the former Stasi men have stayed in their posts in various companies, according to New Forum.

"The government has made no serious effort to root out former agents, not even from the armed forces, because they are in posts they consider too important to tamper with," Schwenke told Reuters.

The influence of the Stasi also reaches into political circles. Citizens groups estimate about 10 per cent of deputies in the new democratic parliament were once Stasi informers.

A special parliamentary commission is investigating the allegations but has yet to make any report.

Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel, arguing the Stasi could pose a terrorist threat if left

## World Bank returns to battle against growing world population

By Alver Carlson

Reuter

WASHINGTON — The World Bank is renewing its public criticism of population growth as a cause of poverty and environmental destruction — after a decade of treading softly on the controversial issue.

Bank President Barber Conable has been making the case both publicly and privately that curbing population growth is a basic ingredient of economic development and a major goal of bank activity.

"The policy is coming from the top," said one bank official.

The World Bank expects the world's population to reach 6.3 billion by the end of this century, up from 5.3 billion currently. Other estimates are even higher.

Increasing population adds new problems to the bank's role as a development institution. Its goal of reducing poverty and improving economic growth is undercut by the relentless march of new mouths to feed and jobs to provide.

The Reagan administration seemed to equate family planning with abortion and coercive measures to slow the birth rate.

President George Bush, while agreeing with this approach, has been less strident on the issue as it applies to the World Bank.

Bank officials familiar with the population approach at the lending agency say Conable has decided to fill this leadership vacuum, convinced the bank should press for family planning and take a leading role in the population issue.

"The United States used to be the leader in this area, but under Reagan it went in the opposite direction," says Fred Sai, a former senior population adviser at the World Bank.

In the past, many bank officials have been wary of advocating population control. The United States, the bank's biggest member, took the position under the administration of President Ronald Reagan that family planning should not be supported by government or multinational assistance.

The Reagan administration

seemed to equate family planning with abortion and coercive measures to slow the birth rate.

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The United Nations Population Fund, which tracks population levels, said that in 1984 it seemed

likely that the total would stabilise at 10.2 billion people towards the end of the next century.

New figures, however, indicate that stabilisation will occur at closer to 11 billion than 10 billion.

The U.N. group says the population is increasing by three people every second, about a quarter of a million every day.

"Between 90 and 100 million people — roughly equivalent to the population of Eastern Europe or Central America — will be added every year during the 1990s; billion people — a whole extra China — over the next decade," the fund says.

Even some of these estimates may be optimistic. The World Resources Institute, an environmental group, believes that without an heroic effort population levels will continue to rise to about 14 billion.

The greatest increases will be occurring in regions and countries that can least afford them. Nigeria, for instance, could grow from 30 million people in 1950 to 300 million in 2020 — a 10-fold increase in just one lifespan.

Well dad, that's about it for now, as you can see we are all very well and not in the least worried. I certainly have no intention of leaving Jordan at the moment. By the way, please would you distribute this article to friends and colleagues who need to be enlightened about the situation in the Gulf from a Jordanian viewpoint — I would be very grateful. Also please fax British press reports (bad and good) I like to read what the other side says.

Take care of yourself and start saving for a trip out here next year.

Jacky Sawatra.

Amman.

## 'Pakistan opposes use of force'

(Continued from page 1) Pakistan he added, "respects all relevant resolutions that have been passed in the Security Council and in the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) foreign ministers."

"While the situation is grim," he added, "it is our belief that it is not without hope and through a policy of restraint and creative diplomacy, the slide towards an armed conflict can yet be avoided and the way could be paved for a peaceful settlement."

Before the meeting with the King in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Yaqub Khan met with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qassem for an exchange of views on the latest developments in the Gulf.

Drive carefully!  
Traffic can be hazardous

# Jordan Times

## WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Aug. 23, 1990 **A**

### Queen of mystery celebrated

By Robert Shelton

**LONDON** — With some 2 billion books published worldwide, half of them translations from English, Agatha Christie has enthralled generations of readers at the four corners of the earth. This year will mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of the world's most loved mystery writer, who was born on Sept. 15, 1890.

Hardly a day goes by when one of her tales is not seen on stage, on television or on movie screens, for she has captured popular imagination worldwide. Few would dispute her crown as the "Queen of Mystery."

Her most popular sleuths are the doughty Belgian detective with the inquisitive manner and the twitchy moustache, Hercule Poirot, and the amiable busybody, Miss Marple — both household names.

Agatha Christie died in 1976... of natural causes. But she was an elusive character, and her life and person remain so shrouded in mystery that we must look deeper into what might be called "The Strange case of Agatha Christie."

Why did she so baffle her friends and second husband with her detachment? How could a gentle lady from Britain's west country preoccupy herself so with murder? What led to her own strange disappearance a few years after her first marriage to Archie Christie?

Agatha Mary Clarissa Miller Christie Mallowan was born at Ashfield, near the seaside resort of Torquay, in Devon. Her parents were Frederick Alvah Miller, a wealthy American expatriate, who married an Englishwoman, Clarissa Bochner. Agatha was educated by her parents, at home, where she was also influenced by her two grandmothers, her nursemaid, her older sister Margaret and her brother, Louis (Mooty) Miller.

She met and soon married

Archibald Christie, a dashing captain in the Royal Flying Corps in 1913. A while after the birth of their daughter Rosalind, Christie dashed off with a Miss Nancy Neele. When he disappeared, and so did Agatha, her car was found abandoned the next day and there was speculation that she was dead. But nine days later, she turned up at a hotel in Harrogate in Yorkshire, miles away from home, registered under a fake name.

She claimed she had lost her memory. Others believe it was her way of showing how much her husband's affair was hurting her. (A film of this episode of her life was made, starring Vanessa Redgrave and Dustin Hoffman).

Agatha, the family's youngest child, took to writing tales and fantasies quite early. She wrote her first mystery novel, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, in 1916. She was 26. It was published four years later, the first of an astoundingly prolific production. For the next 55 years, she wrote prodigiously, publishing 78 crime novels, 20 plays (including seven adaptations), four factual books and 150 short stories. She also wrote six romantic novels under the penname Mary Westmacott.

The Christies divorced in 1928. Two years later she met and soon married a man 14 years her senior, archaeologist Max (later) Lord Mallowan. They divided their time between several homes in England and archaeological expeditions to the Middle East. For 10 years, they travelled to the region, which became the setting for such favourites as *Death on the Nile* and other of Christie's popular stories. During World War II, Mallowan served as an intelligence officer in North Africa while she worked as a medical volunteer, as she had done in World War I.

Christie's second career  
In the 1950s her second career as a playwright reached

peak with productions of *The Mousetrap* and *Witness For the Prosecution*. First staged in 1952, *The Mousetrap* is the world's longest-running play. It is still showing with a cast that changes every year.

Christie was honoured for her work: she was made Commander of the British Empire (CBE) in 1956, and Dame of the British Empire in 1971. She died in Berkshire on Jan. 12, 1976 and lies buried in a nearby churchyard. Her last novel, *Sleeping Murder*, was published after her death.

To this day, her stories remain widely popular with vast numbers of people from many different cultural backgrounds. Some argue that the reason her writing is so successful is because it touches on a universal theme: the duel between good and evil. This is cast in a series of puzzles, spiced with endless misleading red-herrings which nag at our ability to sort out truth from illusion.

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Adds Barnard: "She brought murder into the home, where it belonged, seeing the murderous glint in the eye of the self-effacing bank clerk, the homicidal madness in the flutterings of the gentle lady companion."

Speaking of another master of mystery, American Raymond Chandler, Barnard remarks: "Chandler saw the evil in the social organism of which we are part. Christie saw it in our wives, our friends, the quiet circle of which we are a part. And perhaps thereby, she made us see it in ourselves."

In 1960, Christie befriended actor-manager Charles

Vance, who was to become her protege. He was then staging one of her plays near her home in Devon. This centenary year Vance is touring the world with a production of her favourite play, *The Spider's Web*.

#### A best-selling author

Vance is happy to speak about Dame Agatha, but he is the first to admit her elusiveness. Aside from her impeccable manners and sly sense of humour, Vance says Dame Agatha never revealed much about herself. "She didn't have a hard shell, but a veil was drawn. She shut off after that divorce, but was determined not to be lonely, so she created companions. For all the contact I had with her, I never really knew her. Any one who says that they did is a liar," he said. He warns against looking for the real Agatha Christie, "because you'll never find her. She would not allow anyone to see into her soul."

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## Driving through the mountains

By Maha Addasi

Believe me, I can drive. All I need is to learn to drive in crowded areas so I can manage rush-hours when I drive to work (that is when I find work, but that's besides the point). I need to learn to tread my way between pedestrians, who, if you ask me, need to be taught the rules of crossing the road. One word of advise pedestrians: Check the side for the cars coming towards you, and not the ones that have already passed you!

Anyway, the solution was, a few lessons with a driving instructor.

The result: That I have to learn to reverse the car so a mountain top, which incidentally must have a valley on both sides.

Now, you tell me. When exactly will I practically need this, and how many times in my natural lifetime (which shouldn't be long if the driving instructor has his way)? Personally, if in my wildest of nightmares, I find myself on one of those unique mountaintops, only driving instructors

know about, driving forward, let alone reversing, I would calmly stop the car, and walk home, rain or shine.

Nevertheless, I have mastered reversing, and I had to go on to the next gem in the learning procedure — parallel parking.

Are you kidding me? Who in their right mind are going to risk parallel parking say behind a Mercedes 500 XDSWL, say scrape that car's fender, and say, give away their first born in payment to fix that car. No way!

Today, any car costs a fortune, and in our present day, I would drive around the block as many times as it would take to find a regular parking spot, preferably in an individualized pen.

Show me one professional cab-driver who has the patience to park parallel. A cab driver usually zooms into the crack between any two cars, miraculously missing that Jaguar, disposes off his passengers, and chugs off.

Find me one cab driver who in his professional life, needed to reverse on a mountaintop, with pitless valleys, and I would, if put in that situation, calmly park the car, put it on neutral and push it home!

## THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, Aug. 23

1839 — Hong Kong is taken by British in war with China.

1906 — Abdul Aziz of Morocco is defeated at Marrakesh by Mulai Hafid, the new sultan.

1927 — Nahas Pasha becomes leader of the Wafid in Egypt.

1944 — Allied troops in France capture port of Marseilles in World War II.

1952 — Arab League security pact goes into effect.

1987 — Iraqi warplanes bomb key Iranian petrochemical complex of Bandar Khomeini.

Friday, Aug. 24

79 — Mount Vesuvius erupts and buries Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

1921 — Turks, in Battle of the Sakanya, prevent Greek forces from reaching Akara.

1922 — Arab congress at Nablus rejects British mandate for Palestine.

1939 — Nazi Germany and Soviet Union sign 10-year nonaggression pact.

1965 — United Arab Republic and Yemen sign cease-fire agreement.

1968 — France explodes hydrogen bomb at South Pacific.

fic testing ground and becomes world's fifth thermonuclear power.

1986 — Pakistani government threatens "drastic action" unless opposition groups end drive to oust President Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

1987 — Arab League urges Iran to abide by a United Nations resolution calling for a ceasefire in its war with Iraq.

Saturday, Aug. 25

1718 — French immigrants found city of New Orleans in Louisiana.

1883 — Volcano erupts in Dutch East Indies, creating tidal wave that kills 36,000; France obtains protectorate over Annam and Tonkin in Indochina.

1896 — Major powers draw up revised plan for Crete which would place it under Christian governor, and plan is approved by Turkey.

1941 — British and Soviet troops invade Iran following shah's refusal to reduce number of resident Germans.

1965 — Massive avalanche roars down from glacier in Swiss Alps, burying 108 people at hydroelectric construction project.

1973 — U.N. Security Council votes condemnation of Israel for what it calls "pre-meditated air attack" on Lebanon.

1978 — Chinese and Vietnamese forces clash in Friendship Pass area on border between the two nations.

1987 — Turkish security forces detain 79 armed Iranians who crossed into Turkey to way to Iraq.

1988 — Iran and Iraq open direct talks in Geneva on ending the eight-year-old Gulf war.

Sunday, Aug. 26

55 B.C. — Roman forces under Julius Caesar invade Britain.

1316 — Artillery is reported used for first time in history in Battle of Crecy in northern France.

1897 — Iran's Prime Minister Husseini Musavi accuses United States and Arab countries of seeking to impose "ignominious peace" on Iran.

1988 — Nationwide strike paralyzes government and transportation in Burma and anti-government rallies spread.

1989 — Armenian Revolutionaries attack Ottoman Bank in Constantinople, which provokes a three-day massacre.

1915 — German army captures Brest-Litovsk in Russia during World War I.

1934 — Adolf Hitler demands that France turn over the Saar to Germany.

1936 — Treaty ends British occupation of Egypt, except Suez Canal zone, and Britain and Egypt form alliance for 20 years.

1942 — German army reaches Stalingrad in Soviet Union during World War II.

1945 — Japanese envoys board U.S. battleship Missouri to receive surrender instructions at the end of World War II.

1970 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

1987 — Iran's Prime Minister Husseini Musavi accuses United States and Arab countries of seeking to impose "ignominious peace" on Iran.

1988 — Nationwide strike paralyzes government and transportation in Burma and anti-government rallies spread.

1989 — At least 19 people are killed, including 12 guerrillas, in battle in southern Mozambique town of Macio.

1990 — Iran's Prime Minister Husseini Musavi accuses United States and Arab countries of seeking to impose "ignominious peace" on Iran.

1991 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

1992 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

1993 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

1994 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

1995 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

1996 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

1997 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

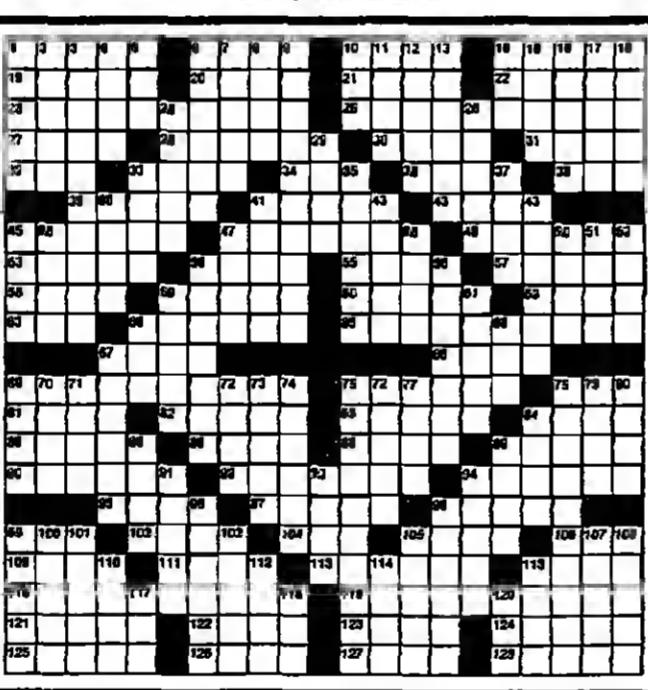
1998 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

1999 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

2000 — North Vietnam sends its chief negotiator back to Vietnam peace talks in Paris after eight-and-one-half month boycott of negotiations.

## Weekend Crossword

Edited by Herb Etterton



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Knowing it'll cost when you go through a doctor's door may make good medicine.  
2. Overlook old Quaker quietly stalked tiny quarry in quarry.  
3. A diplomat must do and say the unpleasent thing in a glowing way.  
4. Lone astronaut made uncheckered trip to the moon. He hid a rocket in his big pocket.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. GWO VZGWAIIQCVTXOF TX V FZRR RTGGRO  
IAAC. HZG WTE CTFX WVF GWO BXVYB GA  
EVTR GA GWD HAAXFAVBE VXF HYYB.

—By Gordon Miller

2. OW FASTS ITS AINNE BW WIGS WBT INGBEF  
SUSTDBCS. PAD CBF WBT BLT ABLESPOUSE?

—By Norton Rhoades

3. ZQJT JMHT LTSE JML SHT BWWG FQHBF  
LWK'D GTFQJQWMD OMBSE JSZGK JSZT.

—By Earl Ireland

4. TBEDHH HONK HTD NYMNEDK COMBINED  
GRYST CBI GRYST.

—By Ed Haddison

SOLUTIONS OF  
LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

## HUMORESQUE

By John Fenwick

ACROSS  
1. "I'm Adam"  
2. Stubborn as  
3. Food  
4. Spores  
5. Nervous predeer  
6. Novelist Norman  
7. John Jacob  
8. Mud on the move  
9. Oil-sell  
10. Tarbooch kin  
11. Nor. king  
12. Piled with port  
13. In favor of  
14. Monk  
15. Most pleasant  
16. Most pleasant  
17. Ruth city  
18. Behind  
19. Town  
20. National victory site

DOWN

1. Showy dingley  
2. Choose  
3. Ms. Anderson  
4. Aunt  
5. Pack of cards  
7. Fr. aunt  
8. Pipe the board  
9. Ripe  
10. Horse controls  
12. Sleep sound  
13. More than the  
days...  
14. "— Johnny!"  
15. Division term

21a21, By Frances Berrios

16. Air-bound toy  
17. Mohonless  
18. Munch  
22. In a meager  
way  
23. Grand Mts.  
27. Locks  
30. Lovers  
31. Lame  
32. Book of maps  
34. — do-well  
35. God of love  
37. Belts or Crates

27 Corn stalk

28 Writer Bombeck

29 Overhales

30 Dopey

31 Tick

32 Funny Johnson

34 Funny

35 Forest

36 Funny

37 Dopey

38 Oasis

39 Hotel employees

40 Munch

41 Meager

42 Wicked

43 Buy's back

44 Dopey's before'

45 Dopey

46 Pronoun

48 Altman movie

49 Dopey

50 Dopey

51 Time periods:

52 abbr.

53 Marie

54 Dopey

55 Caps

56 Drafts' org.

57 Dopey's

58 Funny Johnson

59 Dopey

60 Dopey

61 Dopey

62 Dopey

63 Dopey

64 Dopey

65 Dopey

66 Dopey

67 Dopey

68 Dopey

69 Dopey

70 Dopey

71 Shoe parts

72 Free-for-all

73 Sector

74 Dopey

75 VII

76 Tenors

77 Jungle

78 Attitudized

79 Dopey

80 Holistic

81 Dopey

82 Minimal

83 Dopey

84 Pitiful

85 Forest denizen

86 Dopey

87 Dopey

88 Pitiful

89 Forest denizen

90 Dopey

91 Whole

## Leipzig pays tribute to Max Beckmann

By Camilla Blechen

ONE of this year's major exhibitions in East Germany is bypassing East Berlin and Dresden. Leipzig is the lucky venue of a comprehensive Max Beckmann exhibition organised by the director of the Frankfurt Städels museum, financed by Western funds, and sponsored by Lufthansa.

The selection of Beckmann's paintings will be displayed in the Museum of Fine Arts built in the former German Supreme Court in 1952. This representative exhibition has been made possible by loans from no less than 50 European and American museums and several private collectors. It commemorates the 40th anniversary of the death of Max Beckmann, who was born in Leipzig on Feb. 12, 1884, the son of a corn merchant. He spent the first eight years of his life there.

The Beckmann retrospective was arranged long before the "wind of change" in East Germany was reflected in the German-German Cultural Agreement. It benefits from the worldwide reputation of the "city heroes."

Potential donors, who were hesitant to make their items available for the exhibition before the political watershed on Nov. 9, 1989, suddenly changed their mind; the museum in Leipzig was more than grateful for an "impulse of encouragement in a difficult situation."

Altogether, 97 of Beckmann's total of over 800 artistic works, mostly his best oeuvres, will be shown. The aspects and nuances emphasised in this retrospective differ from those in the retrospective presented on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Beckmann's birthday shown in Munich, West Berlin, Saint Louis and Los Angeles in 1984.

Conspicuous by their absence, however, are two incunabula of the change, of style in the wake of the shattering experience of the World War I: the strenuously Gothicising Kreuznahme (1917) and the infernal portent of Nacht (1919), and, as an example of the transition to unbridled painting, Höhle

der Vögel (1938).

Although the transcontinental 1984 exhibition with its 132 panel paintings was much more extensive than the Leipzig retrospective it lacked a number of Beckmann's major works, which can be admired at the Museum of Fine Arts in Leipzig.

These include the clay-like Sezessions style. Schlacht (1907) — a permanent loan by private collector Peter Ludwig, the, in terms of height and width, no less sweeping Aufstieg (state gallery, Stuttgart), the sinewy portrait of the composer Max Reger (Kunsthaus Zürich), the Weibliche Akt mit Hund with its unusual perspective (Wiesbaden museum), the Große Fisch-Stilleben garishly embedded in black (Hamburg Kunsthalle), two colouristically and compositionally outstanding views of Scheveningen (Munich and Zürich), and the portrait Quappi mit Papagei (Mülheim an der Ruhr), which resembles a homage to Manet.

The host of loans provided for his exhibition reveals an unconcealed sympathy, especially on the part of the West German donors, for an old-established institution, which, despite its valuable stocks, was unable to find a more worthy domicile than the Georgi Dimitroff Museum. The Museum of Fine Arts, which itself owns two Beckmann paintings — both are integrated into the exhibition, wants to thank the Frankfurt organisers of the retrospective with a Max Klinger exhibition in spring 1992, which will probably also include the Beethoven monument now in the Neues Gewandhaus.

The exhibition hosts in Leipzig are particularly pleased that two triptychs which were missing in the 1984 exhibition have found their way to Leipzig. East German artists, first and foremost Wolfgang Mattheuer from Leipzig, incorporated symbols such as the ladder leading nowhere, the truncated tree and the wide-open windows. Inflationary use has been made of the figure of Icarus falling from the sky since the Seventies.

The major art exhibitions in

Self-Portrait: Beckmann in dinner-jacket, 1927, oil on canvas.

and last.

Quappi Beckmann was dis-

inclined to lend what some connoisseurs viewed as her husband's "testament" and bequeathed it posthumously to the National Gallery in Washington.

In Leipzig is will be con-

fronted for the first time by

two of its motif-related pre-

decessors, the two versions of

Junge Männer Meer painted

in 1905 and 1943. In the centre panel of Argonauts youths appear on the scene, as Uwe M. Schneede remarks in his catalogue, as "embodi- ments of the paradisiacal, of innocence, and of ideality," for whom a decline and a rebirth lie ahead.

In East Germany Beck-

mann's works are, as Klaus

Gallwitz pithily put it, un-

doubtedly an "object of

curiosity." Art historiog-

raphers periodically ignored

the most significant German

painter of the 20th century.

"During the Fifties and Six-

ties, when he would have

been important," the director

of the Leipzig museum, Dieter

Gleisberg, explains, Beck-

mann was taboo, falling mer-

cilessly under the verdict for

materialism."

Berlin painter Harald

Metzkes ran into tremendous

trouble when he tried to para-

phrase the Abtransport der

Sphinx in 1956. Later on,

says Gleisberg, this painter,

who died in America, became

a kind of "moral authority"

for many East German artists.

Bernhard Heisig, for exam-

ple, fought almost passionately

for the recognition of Beck-

mann in his native Leipzig and

thus paved the way for the

first exhibition in 1984, which

materialised with the help of

Beckmann's son Peter and

which brought together early

paintings with drawings and

printed graphics from four

museums in East Germany.

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ties.

The major art exhibitions in



Self-Portrait: Beckmann in dinner-jacket, 1927, oil on canvas.

Dresden brimmed over with

triptychs. Not only better-

known artists, but also un-

known artists adopted the

presentation of the altar

painting; not only Otto Dix

spent his regards in this re-

spect.

Max Beckmann, cleverly

integrated into the socialist

Zeitgeist, by Bernhard Heisig

as "one of the adamantine critics

of the life-style dictated by

capitalism," was omnipresent,

even though most East Ger-

man artists were only familiar

with illustrations in catalogues

or monographs. The works at

the Leipzig exhibition are,

according to Gallwitz, "a re-

ward for the long period of

vacancy and deprivation" and

allow artists in the GDR to

see Beckmann originals for

the first time.

With reference to the prop-

ortionally balanced periods of

his artistic work visitors can

reconstruct Beckmann's fate

by looking at fifteen auton-

omous (and numerous "hid-

den") self-portraits.

The earliest dates back to

1907 and shows the self-confi-

dent scholarship holder of the

Villa Romana in Florence;

later on, on the Nietzschean-in-

spired wearer of a dinner-jacket,

and finally, the tired and

disappointed artist of

1950.

The order of these portraits

represents the backbone of

the retrospective, lending it a

special atmosphere, an aura

specially tailored to the

artist's personality.

The Baubaus artist Josef

Albers, another artist emig-

rant from a different stylistic

camp, once remarked, not

without irony, in reference to

the homogenous artistic

cosmos of his rival: "Beck-

mann is always the same — I

am not."

To assess the highly dif-

ferent constants in the

works of the great metaphysi-

cian picture by picture is just

one variant of artistic appraisal

at the Leipzig exhibition —

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Zeitung.

By Max de Lothiniere

LONDON — Bobbing up and down as he speaks, Don Letts' chest-length dreadlocks seem to have a life of their own. Every bit of this small wiry dark man exudes energy. It comes through although his eyes are obscured by intricate dark glasses, a cross between welder's goggles and your average sun-protectors. Mind you, with the life he leads, he probably needs all the energy he's got. Not content with being a famous pop star, Letts has made 150 music videos, has tried his hand at documentaries and has even had a small part in a movie.

The pop star turned king of video jumps up out of his seat again, pacing the room then returning to the comfortable sofa provided by Island Records at its west London headquarters. The move sends his large hat full of dreadlocks on a precarious wobble, but it settles down again as he extends a hand to make his point.

Don Letts is not exactly the sort of opinion-former who could hold much sway over the educational motivation of modern teenagers. Now, first and foremost he makes videos, but until last year was a founding member of the group Big Audio Dynamite, better known as BAD. A well-known face in fashionable parts of London, Letts has carved a name for himself in the city that has been the cradle of pop video production. His style is direct and he makes a point of using images that have earned him a reputation for being uncompromising and outspoken.

Letts admits to two important influences: his discovery of Rastafarianism (a religious cult among black Jamaicans which strongly influences Caribbean music) and self-immersion in black radical literature in the 1970s. He speaks about education from the point of view of someone who went into his chemistry exam at 16 and peed the words: "A chemist I am not

turn to his black culture but it is not a turning away from other audiences. In a way it reflects the dilemma experienced by the boy born to Jamaican parents and brought up in south London. Now Letts says that, although he returns to Jamaica once a year, he has no doubts about where he belongs and wants this feeling to part of his music. "Basically the style is reggae," he explains, "and although the band has a totally black background, it does not deny the duality of being black British." The last words are repeated for extra emphasis because the concept is important to Letts' understanding of his own philosophy.

Letts formed BAD in the early 1980s with Mick Jones, an ex-member of the formative punk band The Clash. BAD's style mixed white rock and black dance music, and the group is credited with championing cross-cultural awareness that was forerunner of today's "World music" phenomenon. Letts' musical career began in 1976 as a disc jockey in the midst of the punk rock revolution in London. While bands like The Clash were playing their first gigs, he was "turning on" white audiences to reggae. But turns in his musical career and the style of BAD have left him with an urge to re-appraise himself. He sums this up in a carefully delivered statement: "I had crossed over but I couldn't get black."

Screaming Target is a re-

turn to his black culture but it is not a turning away from other audiences. In a way it reflects the dilemma experienced by the boy born to Jamaican parents and brought up in south London. Now Letts says that, although he returns to Jamaica once a year, he has no doubts about where he belongs and wants this feeling to part of his music. "Basically the style is reggae," he explains, "and although the band has a totally black background, it does not deny the duality of being black British." The last words are repeated for extra emphasis because the concept is important to Letts' understanding of his own philosophy.

One of his latest projects was more in the documentary vein. He made a film about Namibia's independence celebrations this spring. It was his first trip to Africa and he describes it as a major spiritual experience that was forerunner of today's "World music" phenomenon. Letts' musical career began in 1976 as a disc jockey in the midst of the punk rock revolution in London. While bands like The Clash were playing their first gigs, he was "turning on" white audiences to reggae. But turns in his musical career and the style of BAD have left him with an urge to re-appraise himself. He sums this up in a carefully delivered statement: "I had crossed over but I couldn't get black."

Lessons like this are what Don Letts refers to when he underlines the importance of education and self-awareness. "I understand my potential and that's what takes me forward," he says. Where to is anybody's guess — World News Link.

the arts and the endowment, and are not people who respond blindly to the other side's appeals to 'stop sin.'

The House has agreed to begin debate on the arts endowment's fate in September, when it will consider Republican-led proposals to restrict the agency's grant-making authority.

Although the NEA's conservative critics are heavily financed, Lynch said, "we will ultimately win because it is becoming clear that Americans recognise the value of

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## Entomologist: Americans should eat more bugs

By William McCall  
The Associated Press

**CORVALLIS, Oregon** — What has a nutty flavor and looks like brown scrambled eggs?

Bakuti. That's Nepalese for squished boneybees.

What looks like ridged French fries, only with eyes and legs, and tastes great deep-fried?

Bamboo worms.

Yuk, you say? How about a nice helping of honey instead?

Sorry to disappoint you, but it's really bee vomit.

Okay, so maybe you can deal with the truth about honey. But that's not all. Most Americans don't realize they're already eating a pound or two of insects every year.

They just can't see them because they're ground up into tiny little chunks in strawberry jam, peanut butter, spaghetti sauce, applesauce and frozen chopped broccoli.

The insect parts even add to the protein, making some pro-

ducts more nutritious, said Michael Burgett, an entomologist at Oregon State University.

He estimates every acre of land in Oregon contains about 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of insect protein. In tropical areas, it's about 400 pounds (181 kilograms).

Burgett bemoans the fact that most of the protein is going to waste. Except for that extra touch of tartness in the jam on a muffin, of course.

The U.S. Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) says there is no way to eliminate all bugs from our food, so it sets what are called "defect action levels" to control the amount of insect parts, rodent hairs, molds and other tiny particles that pose no health hazard.

"Essentially the FDA is saying you can only have enough bugs so you can't see them," Burgett said.

"We have an innate bias against insects I blame on our European heritage. For our

culture, insects are outside the realm of food. The glaring exception is boney, which is bee vomit, essentially. It's a plant product mediated by an insect."

Burgett is an internationally recognized expert on bees. He respects bees. He is fascinated with their behaviour.

And, he said, they make delicious cookies.

"A pound (half kilogramme) of bees is about 3,500 bees. You put them in the oven at low heat for eight hours, then grind or blend the dry bugs into flour. Makes great cookies. About half my students ate the cookies the first year I made them. Most of them said they didn't taste any different. So I cheated the second year and put in 'grape-nuts' (breakfast cereal) to make them crunchy."

But if you really want crunchy, the giant waterbug is the appetizer of choice. Roasted and eaten whole, it's a favourite in Asia, said Burgett, who's sampled a

variety of insect fare.

"You'll find that Asian cultures have incorporated insects in their diets for a long time. One of the most popular insects in Asia is the giant waterbug, which is like a big cockroach. It's easily collected around lights at night, especially around ponds."

In Thailand, you can judge a restaurant by the bugs in the menu.

"In Thailand, about 50 species of insects are commonly eaten. That's a lot. And they're eaten by a broad spectrum of society. I've gone to very nice Thai restaurants and they have excellent insect dishes on the menu," Burgett said.

American consumers are so finicky about bugs, they'll never eat them, Burgett said. At least they won't "mass consume" them in the numbers needed to make bug ranching a solid commercial success.

"They've talked about us-

ing termites in the northwest. Highly nutritious with high protein content per body weight. But who's going to eat them?

"Bee keepers in western Canada kill their bees in the fall because it's too expensive to keep them through the winter. They restock from southern California in the spring but all those bee pupae are going to waste. The major hurdle, again, is who wants to eat it? There is a gourmet market in Japan for the male pupae of the honeybee, but that market is small."

If people won't eat cooked bugs, no matter how tasty and nutritious, at least they could tolerate more bugs in what they do eat, Burgett said. If the FDA would relax the limit for insect parts, say double it, U.S. farmers could significantly reduce the amount of pesticides sprayed every year.

"Snap beans are a perfect example. The 12-spotted cucumber beetle takes tiny little bites out of the beans. It doesn't harm the bean but consumers want perfection. So the growers spray the beans to rid them of beetles and bite marks. When growers drive up to the food processing plant, people sample the beans and bite marks, if the ratio is too high, the company will tell the grower, 'we'll have to process this batch differently,' so the growers make less money."

Farmers are spraying less because pesticides costs are rising and alternate pest management strategies are working, Burgett said. Much of the spraying that remains is for appearance, and that won't change until consumers stop being so squeamish about bugs, he said.

"If you say, 'I don't want any bugs in my food, and I don't want any insecticide residue,' then we'll all starve," Burgett said. "I'd rather eat more insects and less pesticide residue."

## Magnetic-field technique used to diagnose cancer

By Thomas Martin

**BLOOD** can be "finger-printed" in power magnetic fields to diagnose cancer. Spectrometer analysis, based on a U.S. technique, has been perfected by staff at a private university in the Ruhr.

They are Siike Aygen, a Turkish chemist, and Kurt Zanker, a German immunologist. Dr. Zanker is professor of immunology at Witten/Herdecke University.

Neither were experts in cancer diagnosis but they have passed a double blind test with flying colours, diagnosing certain kinds of cancer and the changes they cause from a few drops of the patient's blood.

They are roughly 80 per cent right where two kinds of cancer are concerned, and their success rate is even higher for septic poisoning, which can occur after accidents or operations and can often be lethal.

There was no quick or easy way to diagnose sepsis. The traces of infection are minute; only its effect, putrefaction, or invasion by pathogenic bacteria, was readily identifiable.

It took over a day to identify, whereas medical countermeasures within hours were essential if the patient's blood-poisoned life was to be saved.

"Using our method we can safely diagnose sepsis in half an hour," Aygen says. He and his colleagues are backed by a Frankfurt drug company, Biotech Pharma GmbH, and by immunologist Professor Ingolf Schedel of Hanover medical college.

The analysis technique is now being fine-tuned in clinical trials of 100 patients. Aygen and Zanker are marketing their findings via a Frankfurt-based firm specially set up for the purpose, the Institut für Biomedizinische Analytik und NMR-Imaging GmbH, which is attached to the Ruhr University.

They analyse blood samples with the aid of a nuclear spin spectrometer, a smaller version of the heavyweight nuclear spin tomograph that is used to make human organs visible.

Unlike the tomograph, which weighs tonnes, the spectrometer is fairly inconspicuous. "Nothing larger than a mouse would fit into the aperture," Aygen says.

But it generates an extremely powerful magnetic field five times more powerful than the tomograph's. It weighs in at 9.4 tesla, the tesla being a unit of magnetic flux density.

The resulting photos are very high-density, but for serum cancer diagnosis only the spectra count. The technique is based on the fact that the blood undergoes changes in the wake of infection. Analysis should be suffi-

cient for diagnosis, but the reality is more complex. Some changes occur in connection with other upsets, such as inflammation or pregnancy, and they vary from individual to individual.

Tendencies tally, so the Witten scientists analyse at least five parameters to fingerprint the blood. They can then diagnose breast and stomach cancer with roughly 80 per cent accuracy.

The technique is not yet accurate enough for use in diagnosing complaints of other organs.

One key parameter is the ratio of saturated to unsaturated fatty acids in the blood. In healthy people it is roughly equal, whereas cancer patients have more unsaturated fatty acids.

"That alone is not enough," Aygen says. "The same reaction can occur in connection with inflammation." But a molecule has been found that provides a reliable pointer.

In cancer patients' blood the concentration of this molecule is three to five times above normal. Aygen and Zanker will only say which it is, once, the technique is patented.

Some of the measurements take while, up to six hours, but 500 samples have been tested within a year at DM 700 each. Given the time and cost, the technique is felt to be suitable for mass use, such as regular cancer checks.

But it could be a satisfactory substitute for protracted and exacting tests on patients who belong to risk groups on genetic or professional grounds.

The Zanker-Aygen technique is particularly useful in monitoring the progress of clinical trials of 100 patients.

Aygen and Zanker are marketing their findings via a Frankfurt-based firm specially set up for the purpose, the Institut für Biomedizinische Analytik und NMR-Imaging GmbH, which is attached to the Ruhr University.

The recommended dosage and exposure time in chemotherapy or radiation treatment can be specified more exactly for cancer patients too.

The two men plan to perfect their technique in the years ahead, investing DM 2.5 million, which will include funds supplied by the North Rhine-Westphalian Research Ministry.

"We are still in the early days," Aygen says. He feels sure there is much more to be learnt.

He has more than medicine in mind. Nuclear spin spectroscopy might well be a promising new approach to analysing environmental toxins or identifying foreign bodies in foodstuffs.

When he samples a glass of wine he can easily make sure it hasn't been tampered with or adulterated. "Using our technique we can definitely say when a wine has added sugar for taste," he says — Wirtschaftswoche, Düsseldorf.

## Pan-German abortion debate intensifies as unity nears

By Terrence Petty  
The Associated Press

**BONN, West Germany** — A searing abortion debate got even hotter Tuesday when a leading lawmaker insisted West German women be legally barred from taking advantage of East Germany's liberal abortion law after unity.

"Abortion tourism (to East Germany) would be unleashed if there were no threat of punishment," said Wolfgang Boetsch, a high-ranking member of a conservative party that is part of West German

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government.

How to reconcile the two Germany's vastly varying abortion laws has become a huge women's rights issue in both nations.

Sentiments are so divided the two nations last month postponed deciding on a unified Germany's abortion statutes until an all-German parliament can take up the matter.

When unity occurs by the end of the year, two abortion laws will exist in one nation — West Germany's strict statute, and the far more lenient one

in what is now East Germany. Women must prove medical necessity or financial hardship to have an abortion in West Germany, while abortions are free on demand in the first trimester in East Germany.

East Germany insists its abortion law be retained. The debate is not only between two nations, but also between political partners.

The liberal Free Democrats, junior coalition partners in Kohl's government, have proposed not to prosecute West German women if they choose to travel to East Germany for abortions after

unity.

But that idea has enraged the conservative Christian Social Union (CSU), the Bavarian sister party of Kohl's Christian Democrats.

"The CSU will not abide such a step," Boetsch said, "reversing the state's protection for the unborn life is out of the question (for West Germans), under any circumstances."

West German women face heavy fines for violating their nation's abortion statutes.

East German doctors say West German women have already begun crossing the

border seeking to benefit from the more liberal abortion law.

East German doctors have been telling border-crossers that abortions on foreigners are not allowed. So far there have been no reports of East German doctors violating that law.

Kohl has stayed clear of the fight. But his Christian Democrats have insisted West Germany's abortion law is the better one and should serve as the model for that of a united Germany.

Under West German law, abortions are legally allowed

only if there is a life-threatening risk to the mother, if the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, or if birth would create extraordinary social and economic hardship.

East German women, on the other hand, have a fundamental legal right to abortion within the first 12 weeks.

East Germany, with a population of about 16 million, last year recorded 73,000 abortions. The figure was 75,297 in West Germany, whose population is about four times greater than its Eastern neighbour's.

## People in risk groups should be vaccinated against 'flu

By Klaus Dallibor

**DOCTORS** often doubt the wisdom of influenza vaccination even though epidemics may occur all over the world, British and German doctors, including doctors from both German states, agreed at a conference held in London by the German Green Cross.

In the Federal Republic, for instance, no information is available about how many patients are given 'flu shots by their general practitioner and no register of people who have been vaccinated is kept.

Estimates, said Professor Günther Maass of the Land Hygienic and Bacteriological Research Establishment, Münster, were all the experts had to go by.

The situation is not much different in Britain — even though GPs voluntarily report, at no extra cost, all cases of infectious disease to the health authorities.

But in many cases both British doctors and the general public have little confidence in 'flu jabs. As detailed information is not available the exact extent of an influenza epidemic is hard to assess.

It is, indeed, virtually impossible to say how many people die of the virus. During the last major epidemic in Britain, from 19 November 1989 to 9 February 1990, there

were 26,080 deaths more than the year before.

Dr John Watson of Public Health Laboratory Service, London, said 2,440 deaths could be considered to have been caused by 'flu. Most were old people. Ninety-five per cent of those who died were over 65.

Even so, as Dr Watson told the conference, other factors than influenza itself must be borne in mind in connection with hypermortality during a 'flu epidemic.

The 'flu virus is frequently not the immediate cause of death, but it may tend to exacerbate other complaints from which the patient suffers, such as coronary disease. The cause of death is a mystery where young men of between 20 and 40 are concerned. They had 'flu and died, yet showed no signs of symptoms of any kind.

In their case death has tentatively been attributed to a collapse of the immune system of which there are no outwards symptoms.

The success of vaccination campaigns is hampered by the rate at which the influenza virus itself changes, by what doctors call its "antigen variability."

Roughly 200 strains of virus, often widely differing, are known to cause the common cold and variations on it.

In old people's homes and

other welfare facilities 'flu can spread like wildfire, usually via droplets from the nose and throat. So older people would be well advised to go in for a 'flu shot.

Individual protection must be given priority, Professor Maass said.

As a general precaution over-65s ought to be vaccinated.

Three immunologically distinct H types (H1, H2 and H3) and two N types (N1 and N2) have so far been identified among over 20 A subtypes as the cause of human influenza.

The sudden occurrence of new antigen structures in influenza A viruses is attributed to genetic recombination, possibly under the influence of animal viruses, or to genome reassortment. Slight differences in subtype that are known as "drift" occur nearly every among both A and B strains, whereas clear changes in antigenic characteristics — known as "shift" — have so far only been identified among A types and at intervals of several years. These shifts are what usually trigger an influenza epidemic. Influenza virus infection is not limited to the respiratory tract; once the virus has been multiplied in the blood it can spread and cause damage to a number of organs.

Laboratory practice has shown that early warning of

an epidemic is only possible if samples are specially taken at doctor's surgeries.

So better cooperation of general practitioners and paediatricians is badly needed, experts say, and as old people are particularly endangered, homes ought to notify when infections proliferate.

The conference called on the media in particular to lend a helping hand. That having been said, no-one knows why the influenza virus is so widespread in winter. It may be because the virus can survive better at lower temperatures.

Internationally the spread of 'flu epidemics is monitored for the World Health Organisation, Geneva, by 100 national health centres.

Their work is coordinated by the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, and the World Influenza Centre, London.

Their role, said Dr John J. Skeibel, head of the London centre, is to identify the year's new virus crop and to liaise with the WHO in making vaccination recommendations every spring.

The experts made it clear that while existing vaccines worked satisfactorily there was still scope for basic research to devise better ones — Die Welt, Bonn.

## AIDS threatens to shred S. African economy by 2000

By Brendan Boyle  
Reuter

**JOHANNESBURG** — AIDS will begin to shred the fabric of South Africa's economy within a decade, according to predictions by three major financial institutions.

Two banks, Nedcor and Volkskas Group, as well as the old

## King to renew bid

(Continued from page 1)

do so over the coming period barring the unexpected."

"Give peace a chance," he said.

The King refused suggestions in the international media that there was disparity in the Jordanian people's thinking and official policy over the Gulf crisis, particularly in light of the close relations between Iraq and Jordan and the international condemnation of Baghdad for its takeover of Kuwait. "Contrary to ideas that may be floating around," the King said, "Jordan has never been more clear in the thinking and feeling of its people and the leadership alike."

"Obviously, different people in different position and area express themselves differently," in a clear reference to the ongoing public demonstrations to support Iraq in the Kingdom.

Answering a question on how he found Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's attitude towards war or peace, the King implied that the Gulf crisis was not simply a question of Iraq taking over Kuwait.

"I have been pleading for sanity," he said. "I have been pleading for people to see what is at stake. I have been pleading on the Arab side for us to solve our problems. I am asking people to think even at the highest levels and in the area to analyse very carefully, to look at the evidence and substance before them to try to look at the motives and to (win) some time which is vital to turning this crisis in the direction it should have taken in the first place."

Although he described the present situation as "depressing and frightening," the King said he was hopeful of a diplomatic solution because he believed Iraq had no intention of further expansion.

Asked how close he thought the region was to war, he replied: "I hope we are not. As I can tell, Iraq is holding a defensive posture. I have a feeling that the other forces arrayed against Iraq are also on a defensive posture."

At the same time, he warned, "the possibility of a miscalculation or escalation could bring us into" disaster.

The King described Saddam's attitude as that of an Arab leader of a state facing tremendous challenges and threats. And he presented an analysis which essentially explained the reasons behind the Iraq vs. U.S. conflict and President Bush attitude towards it.

Following the August 1988 cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, Baghdad representing "something new in the Arab World."

Iraq and its government came under a "concerted effort throughout the world to picture it in a manner that probably reflected to a degree the fears and frustrations of something new emerging in the world," the King said.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is still unresolved and the Zionist movement has tremendous influence in this world, certainly where the media is concerned in parts of the world and possibly as far as decision-makers in certain parts of the world as well," the King continued. "It seems to me for a number of months it has focused on Iraq and contributed towards creating suspicions and changing Iraq's image drastically in the minds of many," he said.

"Secondly, there is a new element," he said. "We are living in a new world. The question is not one of two superpowers confronting each other but one that has brought so many changes that were welcomed in the area," the King said. "Now I believe the area is far more important than ever before in terms of the energy resources available in it which may exceed even our expectations. And so with the change, there seems to be interest in controlling these sources of energy because whatever influences can be brought to bear on this area regarding the sources of energy can have a profound effect on how the world of tomorrow is shaped," the King said.

He said he found no justification for the "physical and psychological nature" of the Gulf military build-up, "which puts us almost on the brink of an eruption in this area which is very difficult to limit," he said.

"I think this problem was coming,"

## Iraq makes goodwill move

(Continued from page 1)

The Iraqi government newspaper, Al Jumhuria also urged Japan and Western Europe to spur U.S. action against Baghdad.

"The new Iraq owns a big share of the world oil reserves that will establish it as a regional power that is worth thinking into consideration," the paper said in an editorial.

"What interest have Europe and Japan in their blind rush behind the American plot that aims at allowing Washington to impose its hegemony on European and Japanese decision-making?" asked the paper.

Japan, the world's second biggest importer after the United States, receives more than 70 per cent of its oil from the Gulf. Most European countries also rely heavily on the region for their energy needs.

Another newspaper warned that Iraq would take war "into the cities of attacking nations, and said the Soviet Union also should realize that U.S. interest might harm those of Moscow."

A third said the United States, which has condemned the holding of foreign "hostages" by Baghdad, is the last country with a right to talk about human rights.

The state-run Al Jumhuria warned France, Italy, West Germany and Japan not to participate in what it termed "American occupation of the Gulf oilfields."

## Iraqis said to execute 20 for looting

AL RUWEISHED (R) — Iraqi authorities have executed 20 people for looting and hung their bodies in the streets of Kuwait in the past week, a witness said Wednesday.

"I saw nine bodies hanging in Kuwait city and know of six more in Ahmadi and five in Jahra," a Jordanian salesman who reached this border post told Reuters.

The King also revealed that there were "intimidation, threats and warnings" against Jordan ever since the crisis erupted. "There have been attempts to suggest that our problems could be resolved through assistance and help," he said.

"Jordan is in a very very difficult position but on the other hand it has never been more united. And as far as I am concerned I have made it clear here and there and in Washington and the Arab summit and within the country that I never will be a burden to our country but under no circumstances will I compromise my principles or my beliefs."

The King also indirectly accused leaders whom he did not identify of having a "desire, strangely, oddly, as it may seem, for bloodletting in the region."

It was the second time in two weeks that the King made the allusion. In an earlier speech, he said that some of his "Arab colleagues" had sought to impede his efforts to mediate at the motives and to (win) some time which is vital to turning this crisis in the direction it should have taken in the first place."

The King reiterated Wednesday that Jordan would comply with the U.N. resolution calling for sanctions against Iraq "after we receive clarifications on what is permitted and what is not. Iraq has said it understands our position which makes it easier on us morally. Officially and formally Jordan adheres to the resolution."

Asked whether he thought Iraq would start military hostilities by firing the "first shot," the King said: "I do not think (Iraq) would, but on the other hand I would like to point out that at the Arab summit, (President Saddam Hussein) and very clearly that attempts were being made to bring Iraq to its knees. It could not meet its basic requirements, it could not pay its war debts or service its debts. So it was facing a state of strangulation. This was the root cause of this tragedy we are facing right now."

The King also implied that Saudi Arabia was misled by the Americans into asking for military help. "I honestly believe Iraq did not intend to move beyond Kuwait. I do not believe there was a military concentration on the Saudi border. I believe possibly the Saudi leadership was misinformed and others may also have been."

Answering a pointed question on Iraqi attacks on the "corrupt sheikhs of the Gulf," the King said: "I've dealt with the Gulf for many years we have close relations. Whatever happens, we have to reassess the situation, to address the question of haves and have-nots. We need to bridge the gap. I hope in the future we can solve problems without anger but through reason and logic."

On the questions of westerners held in Iraq, the King said: "I hope the conditions will improve to allow them to leave. Jordan's record reflects its position on the freedom of movement of people. We are trying to find solutions to the problems and this certainly one of them."

He said he found no justification for the "physical and psychological nature" of the Gulf military build-up, "which puts us almost on the brink of an eruption in this area which is very difficult to limit," he said.

"I think this problem was coming,"

(Continued from page 1)

The Iraqi government newspaper, Al Jumhuria also urged Japan and Western Europe to spur U.S. action against Baghdad.

"The new Iraq owns a big share of the world oil reserves that will establish it as a regional power that is worth thinking into consideration," the paper said in an editorial.

"What interest have Europe and Japan in their blind rush behind the American plot that aims at allowing Washington to impose its hegemony on European and Japanese decision-making?" asked the paper.

Another newspaper warned that Iraq would take war "into the cities of attacking nations, and said the Soviet Union also should realize that U.S. interest might harm those of Moscow."

A third said the United States, which has condemned the holding of foreign "hostages" by Baghdad, is the last country with a right to talk about human rights.

The state-run Al Jumhuria warned France, Italy, West Germany and Japan not to participate in what it termed "American occupation of the Gulf oilfields."

an Iraqi lieutenant-colonel executed for looting dangling from a crane above a pickup truck filled with goods he had stolen.

The witness said the other eight bodies in Kuwait City were strung up on a wooden gallows near a complex of government ministries.

The salesman, who asked not to be named, said Iraqi troops were under strict orders to treat civilians well and respect property.

The salesman, who left Kuwait Sunday morning, said Iraqi authorities had begun distributing small quantities of meat, rice, sugar, milk and watermelons to civilians in Kuwait.

The said an Iraqi soldier had told him of a Kuwaiti woman who had complained that an Iraqi soldier had stolen her jewellery. The woman reported the theft to Iraqi military headquarters.

The culprit was found and brought to headquarters where he confessed and said where he had hidden the gold.

An Iraqi officer then drew his pistol and shot the soldier point-blank in front of the Kuwaiti woman, despite her pleas that he be spared.

"We did not come here to steal," the officer was said to have told her.

The salesman also said an employee at the Hyatt Regency hotel had told him an Iraqi soldier said to have raped a British Airways stewardess early in the invasion had also been executed.

According to the account of the Jordanian hotel employee, the soldier was tied up at the swimming pool and beaten for six hours by other Iraqi troops. He disappeared overnight and Iraqi soldiers told the employee he had been executed.

## Yemen halts unloading of tanker

SANA'A (R) — An Iraqi tanker docked at Aden has unloaded only a small quantity of Iraqi oil, a senior Yemeni official said Wednesday.

He said other Iraqi tankers waiting in Aden would not be allowed to unload before consultation with the United Nations, which imposed a trade embargo on Iraq and Kuwait after Iraq took over Kuwait Aug. 2.

The official said orders were issued to stop unloading five hours after the Ain Zalah docked at the Red Sea port of Aden Tuesday morning.

"Only a small part of the shipment was taken," the official told Reuters, asking not to be identified.

Industry sources said two more Iraqi tankers were waiting off Aden and named one as the 36,337-dwt Baba Gurgur at which U.S. warships, trying to enforce the blockade of Iraq, fired warning shots last Saturday.

The Yemeni official confirmed that other Iraqi vessels were waiting to be unloaded but refused to name them or say what cargo

they were carrying.

"They will not be unloaded until after consultations with the United Nations," he said.

Yemen's ambassador to the U.N., Abdalla Al Ashtal, said Tuesday his country was complying with the sanctions.

But the official in Sana'a said that Yemen, a poor country of more than 12 million, was suffering.

The Yemeni government is currently completing a study on the economic losses to be presented shortly to the United Nations to demand compensation.

Under the processing deal with the Aden refinery, Iraq provides 30,000 barrels per day (bpd) of crude. The products are sold by Aden on Baghdad's account.

Jordanian women Wednesday protest against foreign intervention in the Gulf forces (Petra photo)

## Jordanian women protest U.S. intervention in Gulf

Mariam M. Shahin and Ali Masarweh

ceding the march, the steering committee read out two memoranda which were later presented to an American embassy official.

The first memorandum was addressed to U.S. President George Bush and the other to American mothers and fathers.

Then the committee expressed concern over the dispatch of American and other foreign troops in the Gulf, saying that they saw the deployment as an attempt to "thwart the Arab struggle for political and economic freedom and independence."

The march was organised by the Jordanian women's committee in support of Arab struggle, which is composed of women members of various unions, associations and political groups, with pan-Arab and leftist political leanings.

At a press conference pre-

state of imminent war."

The demonstrators held banners denouncing foreign intervention. "America, if you love Sheikh Sabah so much, make him your president," "USA — remember Vietnam" and "America, spare your sons for a holy war, not an oil war," read the banners which were carried through the streets of Amman, as the women and some of their children marched from the Professional Association Complex in Shmeisani to nearly 400 metres away from the U.S. embassy where they were stopped by security forces.

A delegation consisting of several organisers presented the two memoranda to U.S. Counsellor for Political Affairs Pedro Martinez.

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MR. & MRS. Tawfiq Kawar

MR. & MRS. Raja Halazoun

apologise for the cancellation of the reception which was scheduled to be held on Sunday, the 26th August 1990 on the occasion of the wedding of our son and daughter respectively:

KARIM & LUMA

Celebration on this occasion will be limited to the usual religious ceremonies.

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## Wilander falls in 1st round of New York tournament

NEW YORK (AP) — Todd Martin "got rid of everything's that tight — my muscles and my racket" — then got rid of Mats Wilander at the WCT tournament of champions.

"I had nothing to lose, and I was playing like I did," Martin, a student at Northwestern University, said after Wilander zipped through the first set without dropping a game. "In the second set, I broke him and that just gave me so much confidence."

"Martin became the teacher Tuesday night as he upset Wilander, the 1988 U.S. Open champion, 0-6, 6-4, 7-5 in the opening round of the tournament at the West Side Tennis Club."

In the night's final match, Australian Pat Cash, the 1987 Wimbledon winner, averted another upset by ousting Steve Bryan, the collegiate champion from the University of Texas, 5-7, 6-1, 7-5.

It was another disappointment for Wilander, who began his slide after his U.S. Open victory gave him the no. 1 ranking in the world. The Swede began a sabbatical in February and didn't return to the court until the Swedish Open in July.

For Martin, who earlier Tuesday was named to the 1990 collegiate tennis all-star team, it was the biggest victory of his career. Two weeks ago, he reached the round of 16 at the U.S. Hardcourts in Indianapolis, losing a two-setter to Andre Agassi.

In other first-day matches, Patrick McEnroe surprised Andrei

Cherkasov of the Soviet Union 7-6 (8-6), 7-6 (7-1); Spain's Javier Sanchez defeated Alexander Volkov of the Soviet Union 6-2, 7-5; Robert Seguso eliminated Ivan Baran 6-4, 6-2; Sweden's Anders Jordy stopped Jim Brabach 6-2, 6-4; and Czechoslovakia's Petr Korda downed Eliot Teltscher 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-1).

Wilander raced through the opening set in 21 minutes, dropping just nine points. But Martin broke Wilander to begin the second set, turning the match around.

Edberg replaced Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia atop the list two weeks ago. Lendl, who lost in the first round of last week's Volvo International, fell to number three this week, behind Boris Becker of West Germany who will defend his U.S. Open championship.

The 24-year-old Swede said he has no plans to let go of the number one spot.

"I can see myself number one for a while without injuries," he said. "There's nothing wrong with me. I'm looking as good as ever. It's the best form I've had coming into the U.S. Open since 1987."

That year he reached the semifinals for the second time, losing to countryman Mats Wilander. In 1986, he bowed to Lendl in the semifinals.

While rain cancelled the day's matches in the \$250,000 Flamingo Challenge Cup tennis tournament Tuesday, world number one Stefan Edberg spent the hours nap-

ping and practicing between the rain drops.

"I'm enjoying the week, taking it easy," Edberg said as he looked forward to next week's U.S. Open, a title he was never won.

Seeded first at the Hamlet, as the world's newest top-ranked player, Edberg drew a first-round bye and will face American David Wheaton when the postponed first round matches are rescheduled.

"Being ranked number one is very important to me," the 1990 Wimbledon champion said. "It will be interesting to see how long I stay there. It's one thing to get there and another thing to stay there."

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## Sukova dominates opponent in Jersey Classic

MAHWAH, New Jersey (AP) — Sixth-seed Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia took only 28 minutes for a 6-0, 6-1 first-round victory in the \$160,000 Pathmark Tennis Classic.

Julianne Gorka, 18, of East Germany won only eight points on her first trip outside her homeland against Sukova, who is ranked 11th in the world.

"I'm sure she can play better, but it's hard to understand how tough it is for a person leaving her country for the first time," said Sukova, the world's top-ranked doubles player.

Chanda Rubin, ranked no. 1 in the U.S. girls' 14s last year, had hoped to duplicate her first-round success against Hana Manzikova.

But Nathalie Tauziat of France won the first 10 games and went on to beat Rubin handily, 6-0, 6-1, in a second-round match.

Tauziat opened the programme nearly seven hours earlier with a comeback victory over 1989 tournament semifinalist Stacey Martin of the United States, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Sukova double-faulted three times and made four unforced errors, while Gorka had a single winner, a backhand service return gave her a break for a 5-1 lead in the second set.

"I lost, but it was very exciting to me," Gorka said. "It was nice of the fans to cheer every time I won a point."

Tauziat, tied in the first-round match with Martin at 5-5 in the third set, gained the decisive break at love in the 11th game on four unforced errors. She held in the 12th to close it out after being forced to one deuce by a pair of double-faults.

Rubin lasted 50 minutes in the second-round with France's no. 1 player. The 14-year-old junior player, a member of the U.S. national team, was impatient and consistently overhit the baseline.

The transfer of Baggio touched off demonstrations by irate Florentine fans, who jeered the Italian national team at their World Cup training camp just outside Florence.

It enabled Juventus to reunite Baggio with Salvatore "Toto" Schillaci, whose tournament-leading six goals lifted Italy to third place in the World Cup.

"We can hardly hide our ambitions for the next season," said coach Gigi Maifredi. "We are in the running for the league title and the cups."

Juventus has won a record 22 Italian League titles and captured

the signing of veteran Brazilian defender Julio Cesar from France's Montpellier and young forward Paolo Di Canio from Lazio of Rome.

Already, Juventus has excited fans with pre-season performances.

On Sunday against second-division Brescia, Schillaci scored twice and Baggio and Di Canio also added goals in a 5-1 rout.

Schillaci was awaiting

the team's restructuring also

had included Maifredi, who arrived from Bologna to replace Dino Zoff, and a new president, Vittorio Chiusano, a Turin industrialist and a friend of the

team.

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## Uganda hikes fuel prices

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda has become the second African country after Zambia to raise oil prices due to the Gulf crisis and says more increases are likely.

Energy Minister Richard Kajuka told parliament Tuesday night that prices of all petroleum products would rise by up to 17 per cent immediately, due to an increase of nearly 50 per cent in Gulf oil prices in the past two weeks.

"In order for the government to maintain the quantities it has been purchasing for \$6 million per month, an additional \$2 million will now be required," Kajuka said.

Zambia raised petrol and diesel prices by almost 50 per cent Monday, citing difficulty in obtaining fuel from the Gulf.

Super grade petrol in Uganda would now cost 17 per cent more at 360 shillings (82 cents) a litre, up from 310 shillings (70 cents), while the price of diesel rose to 270 shillings (61 cents) a litre, from 230 shillings (52 cents).

Kerosene would cost 240 shillings (55 cents) a litre, an increase of nearly 14.5 per cent on 210 shillings (48 cents).

Kajuka said the government would take further action if the need arose.

"I am therefore appealing to the motoring public to restrain as much as possible from luxurious driving," he added.

## Bahrain Monetary Agency takes over Iraqi bank

BAHRAIN (R) — The Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) said Wednesday it was taking over management of the local branch of Iraq's government-owned Raftidan Bank.

The BMA said it took the step in response to a request from the bank's managers in Bahrain.

Banking officials said the commercial branch had been hit by liquidity and solvency problems after its overseas assets were frozen following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

"People are continually trying to withdraw funds — we have enough money but our bank accounts are blocked," a spokesman for the bank said.

Chartered accountants Ernst and Young had been appointed to handle the bank's affairs, the BMA said.

In accordance with Bahrain law, this would continue for six months at the end of which the bank would either resume operating or close, banking officials said.

## Refinery in Zambia closes

LUSAKA, Zambia (AP) — Zambia's main state-owned refinery was shot down as oil supplies from the Gulf dried up, officials said Wednesday.

Workers were sent home when the plant at the copperbelt town Ndola, 336 kilometres north of Lusaka, closed Tuesday, refinery spokesman Salvatore Miele said.

Miele said Zambia may begin rationing fuel soon.

Panic buying from gas stations has also worsened a domestic fuel

shortage, Miele said.

Zambia receives its crude oil by pipeline from the Indian Ocean port of Dar Es Salaam in neighbouring Tanzania.

Last Sunday, the government increased gasoline prices by about 50 per cent because of the crisis in the Gulf.

Zambia was the first southern African nation to announce a hike in fuel prices since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait pushed up world oil prices.

## Bank of America closes Bahrain office

BAHRAIN (R) — Bank of America said Wednesday it was closing down in Bahrain but stressed that the Gulf crisis had not been a major factor in the decision.

"We are winding down our Bahrain operations as a result of a continuing review of the bank's international strategy for business," Zakir Mahmoud, the bank's vice president for the Gulf, told Reuters.

"The Gulf crisis has had very little impact on our decision. We will continue to serve the area in a more cost effective manner from London," he said.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, August 22, 1990		
Central Bank official rates		
Buy	Sell	
U.S. dollar	656.0	660.0
Pound Sterling	1259.6	1267.2
Deutschmark	420.2	422.7
Swiss franc	510.1	513.2
French franc	124.9	125.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	446.9	449.6
Dutch guilder	373.0	375.2
Swedish crown	114.0	114.7
Italian lire (for 100)	56.7	57.0
Belgian franc (for 10)	204.6	205.8

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1,920/10	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1,1375.85	Canadian dollar
1,559/095		Deutschmarks
1,756/070		Dutch guilders
1,286/070		Swiss francs
32,04/09		Belgian francs
5,240/050		French francs
1159/1160		Italian lire
146,30/40		Japanese yen
5,745/07500		Swedish crowns
6,043/585		Norwegian crowns
5,991/565		Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	409.10/409.60	U.S. dollars

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## Iraq reminds Europe, Japan of oil dependence

NICOSIA (R) — Iraq told energy-hungry Japan and Western Europe Wednesday it now controlled a bigger share of the world's oil and their real interests lay with Baghdad and not the United States.

In an apparent attempt to divide the U.S.-led backlog for U.N. sanctions, Iraq said that Washington, by massing its forces in the Gulf region, wanted unilaterally to put its hands on the world's largest oil reservoir.

The government newspaper Al Jumhuriya said Iraq's oil reserves had swollen after Baghdad annexed Kuwait following its Aug. 2 takeover of its oil-rich neighbour.

The new Iraq owns a big share of the world oil reserves that will establish it as a regional power that is worth taking into consideration," the paper said in an editorial carried by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) received in Cyprus.

"They should have no illusion that Iraq could lose this battle," it added.

"It is certain that Arabs will treat the interests of any country that collaborates with the American aggressors the same way they treat American interests," it concluded.

Oil industry sources estimated the two countries reserves at over 200 billion barrels, or 20 per cent of the world's total.

"What interest have Europe and Japan in their blind rush behind the American plot that

aims at allowing Washington to impose its hegemony on the European and Japanese decision and control their economy in the future?" asked the paper.

"Washington ... wants to control the production and price levels of oil," it added.

Japan, the world's second biggest importer after the United States, receives more than 70 per cent of its oil from the Gulf. Most European countries also rely heavily on the region for their energy needs.

"The main objective of the American plot ... is to diminish the role of Europe and Japan in the area," the paper warned.

"If the aim of European and Japanese politicians is to demonstrate their future relations and interests at risk, not only with Iraq," Al Jumhuriya said.

"They should have no illusion that Iraq could lose this battle," it added.

"It is certain that Arabs will treat the interests of any country that collaborates with the American aggressors the same way they treat American interests," it concluded.

## Japan pledges cash aid to Egypt

CARDO (R) — Japan pledged economic aid for Egypt Wednesday after President Hosni Mubarak said his country stood to lose \$2 billion a year in foreign exchange because of the Gulf crisis.

"Mubarak gave the figure in an 80-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria. Japaneese spokesman Makoto Yamamoto told reporters in Cairo.

The Egyptian leader said the loss would result from cuts in remittances from Egyptians working in the Gulf, reduced Suez Canal tolls and a fall in tourism.

Nakayama and his Egyptian counterpart Esmat Abdol Meguid would discuss details of economic aid later, Yamamoto said.

Thousands of Egyptians have been streaming out of Iraq and Kuwait, many penniless.

Egypt, with a foreign debt of \$50 billion, faces a growing jobless rate, a huge budget deficit and high population growth.

## Gulf crisis hurts foreign businesses in Saudi Arabia

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (AP)

— Billions of dollars in construction projects have been put on hold because of the Gulf crisis, causing jitters among the foreign business community, American businessmen said Tuesday.

"This has got to have an adverse effect," said Theodore Bevec, president of the American Businessmen's Association.

Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province along the Gulf is the heart of the world's largest oil fields in the world. Twenty-five per cent of the world's oil reserves are located in the desert kingdom.

Consequently, the oil business — particularly Saudi Aramco, the government-owned company that produced 96 per cent of kingdom's oil last year — drives the region's economy.

When Iraq invaded Kuwait — about 300 kilometres north of here, the military action set off a "sheer panic" in the expatriate business community, Bevec said.

"I think you will see fewer new projects with outside money," said Doug Wats, a partner in the accounting firm of Deloitte and Touche. "Investors are going to want a higher reward because of a higher risk."

In the past, foreign investment in the area has been enormous. Jubail, where Bevec said the U.S. marines are based, has the largest petrochemical manufacturing plant in the world, according to Abdullah Ibn Faisal Ibn Turki, secretary general of the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu.

He said the government has spent \$16 billion developing the two cities, and \$25 billion in foreign money has been invested there.

Hani Kerdan, a Canadian who owns an engineering software company, said he worries he won't be able to attract the people he needs in the future.

The American banker said he will require future contracts he signs to contain a contingency in case of war.

Kerdan said, however, that the presence of thousands of American troops could pump money into the area.

And while the military situation will hurt some new investment, the region may be insulated by the need to produce more oil to compensate for the estimated four-million-barrel-a-day shortfall brought on by the embargo of Kuwait and Iraq.

Some 700 U.S. companies are active in the six Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Bevec said many companies were banking on Aramco's planned \$15 billion to \$30 billion expansion over the next decade, which was announced long before the invasion.

"Aramco feeds the kingdom, but it also feeds the Eastern Province," Wats said.

Two American companies — Ralph M. Parsons of Pasadena, California, and Fluor Corp. — already have signed contracts with Aramco for new equipment and updating of old equipment he said.

Aramco spokesman Sidney Bowers refused to discuss details of the expansion. He said the invasion has not changed operation of the company, which employs about 2,500 Americans.

Undoubtedly the situation would change if war broke out, but Bowers added:

"Crisis is not new to us. The Middle East has never been a quiet backwater."

Security has always been a top priority at Aramco facilities, which are protected by a special Saudi government security force, he said.

## Oil prices rise again on Saudi cuts of military fuel exports

SINGAPORE (R) — Oil prices jumped again Wednesday on reports that Saudi Arabia is retaining its military fuel stocks to supply the growing military force there.

Saudi Arabia, now host to thousands of foreign troops and scores of tanks and aircraft, told

Japan it could not supply any gas

will break out are also rising.

Britain's key Brent blend crude rose to \$27.75 a barrel for October from \$27.50/60 earlier in the day.

Jet fuel prices shot up to \$43 a barrel in Singapore from \$38 Tuesday. Gas oil, which is used for tanks and aircraft carriers, was quoted at \$37/\$38 against Tuesday's \$35/\$36.

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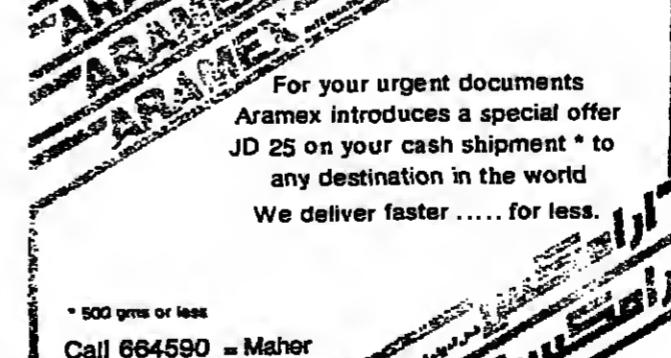
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2- Flat consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, bathroom, kitchen, central heating, telephone, garden and separate entrance.

Location: Shmeisani, near the Yugoslav Embassy.

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## Taylor threatens W. Africans as multinational force delays arrival

HARBEL, Liberia (R) — Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor made veiled threats Tuesday that reprisals might be taken against West African civilians if a regional peacekeeping force entered the country.

Some 3,000 troops from five West African countries are on their way to Liberia to police a truce between government forces and a breakaway rebel group. "The price of a soldier landing on Liberian territory is going to be very expensive for all parties involved," Taylor told reporters.

"For every Liberian that's killed I'm going to make sure some other nationals get killed too," Taylor said. "If a Liberian dies, why shouldn't a Nigerian die, a Ghanaian die?"

Asked whether West African civilians trapped in Liberia would be the target of fit-for-fat killings, Taylor replied: "I cannot claim to have total control over my soldiers in the field."

Taylor, leader of the mainstream National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), has vowed to fight any foreign intervention in the eight-month-old civil war.

He has refused to let citizens of countries involved in the peace force leave rebel-held territory.

Some 2,000 Nigerian citizens

have taken sanctuary in their embassy behind rebel lines in Monrovia.

About 60 Guineans are holed up in their ambassador's residence nearby.

Rebels stormed the Guinean embassy two weeks ago, threatening the ambassador at gunpoint and forcing some 5,000 Guinean refugees into the street.

"We have not agreed, we will not agree to any ceasefire," he said.

Thousands of civilians have been killed, many in massacres, since Taylor invaded Liberia from the Ivory Coast in December to topple Doe.

Other West Africans are scattered in diplomatic compounds around the capital or in the huge Fendell refugee camp outside Monrovia.

Nigerians say at least six of their compatriots have been killed at Fendell by Taylor's rebels, who accuse Lagos of supporting beleaguered President Samuel Doe.

"They are not refugees, they are aggressors," said Taylor, speaking at his Harbel headquarters about 60 kilometres from Monrovia.

"They are all going to bear the brunt of this."

The peacekeeping force, under the banner of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) began emergency ceasefire talks in Gambia Tuesday with representatives of the main Liberian rebel movement led by Taylor.

Taylor said his forces were on full alert to repel any peacekeeping troops trying to enter the country.

They were keeping a special watch on land borders with Sierra Leone and Guinea, and on Monrovia's port and airfields.

"We have not agreed, we will not agree to any ceasefire," he said.

Thousands of civilians have been killed, many in massacres, since Taylor invaded Liberia from the Ivory Coast in December to topple Doe.

Taylor is holding up with a few hundred soldiers in his fortified cliff-top mansion in Monrovia.

Taylor was beaten in the advance to capture downtown Monrovia by a breakaway group of rebels under former Taylor commander Prince Johnson.

Meanwhile the West African force for Liberia, already aboard ships in Freetown, delayed departure Wednesday pending the outcome of last minute negotiations on a ceasefire in the country's civil war.

Asked what was stalling the negotiations, Otolana said: "I think he is worried about the unpredictability of Samuel Doe."

Otolana's remarks indicated that Taylor was still seeking guarantees Doe would go once a truce is declared.

ECOWAS sources in the Sierra Leone capital Freetown said Wednesday that Taylor's attitude seemed to be changing.

The 3,000-strong peace-keeping force, officially known as the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), had been due to leave Freetown aboard Nigerian and Ghanaian vessels Tuesday night.

On Wednesday morning ECOMOG spokesman, Major Chris Otolana of Nigeria, told reporters "leaving for Monrovia will depend on the outcome of the meeting.

"Charles Taylor is saying that he will not welcome any ECOMOG forces until an agreement is reached, so the meeting in Banjul is still in progress," he added.

Taylor did not attend the talks as he had pledged, but ECOWAS sources said he was represented in the Gambian capital by his official spokesman Tom Woewiwi.

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## Kohl wants E. Germany to unite by Oct. 6

EAST BERLIN (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants East Germany to dissolve and unite with his country on Oct. 6, one day before East Germany's founding as a sovereign nation, sources said Wednesday.

The preference of Kohl, who has been able to dictate most of the pace of unification, throws yet another date into the politically charged debate over when East and West Germany should unify.

West German government sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Kohl wants unity to take place one day before the 41st anniversary of East Germany's founding as a Communist state on Oct. 7.

The date was proposed by Guenter Krause, Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere's top aide and the country's leading unification official.

Kohl and De Maiziere are both Christian Democrats who have been battling the left-leaning Social Democrats in both countries over the timing of unity.

As late as Tuesday, De Maiziere favoured that unity take place on Oct. 14, when elections are held to create the five states that East Germany will become in a united nation. Then Krause proposed the Oct. 6 date.

However, East German Social Democrat spokesman Helga Wanke said her party rejected the Oct. 6 date. She said the party was standing firm on its insistence that unity take place on Sept. 15.

East Germany will unite by approving a clause in the West German constitution that allows former German lands to accede to the Western nation.

The Social Democrats say they want unity to come in mid-September so that West Germany and Kohl can more quickly assume direct responsibility for East Germany's failing economy.

Inlessness has been climbing since East Germany converted to a free market on July 1.

But the Social Democrats also want quick unity so Kohl, they say, will be forced to admit the true costs of bailing out the East German economy.

Both parties are in the midst of a political campaign to lead the united nation. Common German elections are tentatively set for Dec. 2.

An apparent East German agreement to unite on Oct. 14 fell apart the day before when the Social Democrats, the nation's second-largest party, defied their leader and rejected a pact calling for unity to take place on Oct. 14.

Richard Schroeder, the head of the Social Democrat faction in parliament, had agreed to the proposal. He resigned from his post.

In the latest fighting, Armenian militants marching behind dump trucks attacked and burned the Azerbaijani village of Baganis-Airum Monday after driving off Soviet troops, TASS reported.

"We will drive through (the border point) like a herd of elephants, but nothing need be broken," he said. "What can they do to us? We won't be kicking open just the door to Poland, but the door to the whole of Europe."

Lithuanians and Poles plan a "European cross-border rally" at camps on both sides of the frontier. On the eastern side there will be a mass and an all-night rock concert. A chain of bonfires will be lit across Lithuania and the two other rebel Baltic states, Estonia and Latvia.

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On Tuesday, the Armenian Supreme Soviet met in the republic's capital of Yerevan, about 1,900 kilometres southeast of Moscow, to consider a declaration proclaiming Armenia a "sovereign, independent and self-governed state," the independent news service Interfax reported.

One proposed chapter of the declaration calls for establishment of Armenia's own armed forces, interior troops and public security units, Interfax said.

The proposed declaration also would bar "any foreign country" — presumably including the Soviet Union — from deploying military units on Armenian territory without permission, Interfax said.

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The two richest people on the face of the Earth are oil barons, the magazine reported Tuesday.

Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, leader of the oil-rich Pacific Sultanate of Brunei, retained Fortune's top title for the fourth straight year with an estimated worth of \$25 billion, unchanged from 1989.

Eleven people were killed and 12 were wounded in the fighting on Monday and Tuesday, according to official and civilian sources.

As the fighting intensified, government and rebel negotiators became less optimistic that any ceasefire accord would result from the current round of peace talks being held in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital.

Both sides had expressed optimism an agreement might be reached when the current round of talks began Friday between representatives of Cristiani's U.S.-backed government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Venus is known as Earth's "sister planet" because of its similar size and position in the solar system, and Magellan found other similarities, Saunders said.

## Armenia considers independence declaration

MOSCOW (AP) — Armenia's parliament debated a declaration of independence and considered setting up its own army for protection from neighbouring Azerbaijan, Soviet media reported.

Azerbaijan's president responded by calling for sanctions against Armenia and warning that his republic might be forced to take steps to guarantee its security, the state agency TASS said.

Armenia, a predominantly Christian republic, and Azerbaijan, which is primarily Muslim, have been engaged in bloody conflict for more than two years over Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave in Azerbaijan with a predominantly Armenian population.

The spiral of ethnic violence, mixed with aspirations of independence, has been a major problem for the Kremlin. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has repeatedly warned that such divisions endanger his "perestroika" programme of economic and political reforms.

The crossing will take place whatever the weather and however many divisions they send," Sajadis official Aligimantas Cherkolis said in a television statement quoted in Moscow news papers Wednesday.

"We will drive through (the border point) like a herd of elephants, but nothing need be broken," he said. "What can they do to us? We won't be kicking open just the door to Poland, but the door to the whole of Europe."

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## Fighting mounts in El Salvador

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — Leftist rebels stepped up attacks on government troops throughout El Salvador Tuesday as hopes waned for a ceasefire accord in the latest round of talks aimed at ending the 10-year-old civil war.

Guerrillas staged a series of attacks on army positions south and east of the capital, San Salvador, authorities said.

The attacks came after rebels used bombs hurled from home-made catapults and mortars to attack an army barracks in San Salvador across the street from President Alfredo Cristiani's residence.

Eleven people were killed and 12 were wounded in the fighting on Monday and Tuesday, according to official and civilian sources.

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## Fortune Magazine's billionaires worth \$500b

NEW YORK (AP) — If you wondered why oil is worth fighting for, take a look at Fortune Magazine's latest ranking of the world's billionaires.

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## 14 killed in renewed S. African tribal violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — At least 14 people were killed Wednesday when rival Xhosas and Zulus battled with guns, axes and spears, ignoring appeals to end violence that has killed at least 444 people in 10 days.

Police and witnesses said rival bands of Zulus and Xhosas clashed early Wednesday at a sprawling hostel complex for migrant workers at Vosloorus, south of Johannesburg. Scores of armed Xhosas stormed the complex, grappling with Zulus in hand-to-hand fighting as the hosts were set on fire.

"It was awful. The bodies had been castrated. There were lots of burn bodies," said a local journalist. "Everyone was in shock."

Witnesses said they counted at least 14 bodies around the complex and there appeared to be more inside. Many of the bodies had been mutilated, they said.

Police moved in after dawn, firing tear gas to break up the fighting. Police officers gathered bodies, putting them into small piles to be taken away.

Police also said at least 18 people had been killed in a separate clash overnight in Kagiso township, west of Johannesburg. Xhosas fought with Zulus, who also lived at a migrant workers' hostel, and set up burning barricades in streets to ward off attacks, witnesses said.

The killings raised the casualty toll for the last 10 days to at least 444 dead with hundreds more injured, police said. Police said they were finding dozens of new bodies and the death toll likely would increase.

The fighting that began on Aug. 12 pits Zulus of the conservative Inkatha movement against Xhosas of the African National Congress.

Maxwell Muthovhedi, a security

guard, said fighting erupted in Kagiso when armed Zulus from the hostel attacked passersby.

"They attacked an old man with an axe and killed him," he said. "After a while they attacked another two people, killing them both."

A 13-month baby was burned to death in a house that was firebombed Tuesday night in Kwathema, according to news reports.

A black police officer was killed and another officer critically injured when two black men hurled a Soviet-made grenade into their vehicle in Soweto early Wednesday, according to the independent South African Press Association.

Armed blacks also buried firebombs at police armoured vehicles and shots were fired at police patrols in Kagiso, police said.

"Blacks threw stones and petrol bombs at police in two places where they fired shots at police, who fired tear gas and their birdshot in retaliation," said police spokesman Lt. Ida Van Zeeuw.

A white security guard working for a private company was shot and killed in Soweto late Tuesday.

Government and black leaders Tuesday had called for an end to the fighting. Government officials also said they hoped the ANC, which did not take part in the talks, would now join peace efforts.